

enough of the \$1300 left to make up the Casas deposits and trace it to the Treasurer's Vault, as still remaining there unmelted with the other small deposits.

And this indeed is the only way of accounting for the Casas' deposits without charging absolute fraud upon either Dimity or Maxwell. When we consider all the ~~extraordinary~~ ^{extraordinary} irregularities which about this time took place in the Weighing Book; and indeed we may say in the whole course of business with regard to Deposits in the Treasurer's Office; when we observe how carefully entries in the Books were made, and how inconsiderately those Books were mutilated or corrected; when we remember that it is in evidence that the Money received in the shape of these small deposits was not kept distinct from the Monies used for the ordinary expenses of the Mint; in short when we find such a scene of confusion as is exhibited by the Treasurer's Records, can we condemn the Melter and Refiner either by those Records, or by the vague and divergent recollections of the Witnesses who had charge of the business there? For my part, I cannot condemn the Melter and Refiner on such uncertain Grounds. I deem it more charitable to all parties to suppose that the Casas Bullion had got mixed with the other Silver in the Treasurer's Vault.

At all events it is clear, that this Bullion did enter the Treasurer's Office, and the legal responsibility was fixed there by

its receipt from Casas. If it be sought to throw that legal responsibility upon the Melter and Refiner, the burden of proof rests with the Treasurer and his Officers; and I do not think that sufficient evidence has been adduced to shew that the ^{Melter & Refiner} received the Bullion either in the shape of coins or bars - either to melt for assay, or to cast into ingots. The Melter and Refiner is charged with dishonesty with regard to this deposit; but, after the most serious consideration, I cannot believe or pronounce him guilty.

What has become of this Bullion, whether it has been purloined by some visiter or Workman at the Mint, or has been mixed with other Bullion in the Treasury Office, or has been paid away for ordinary expences, is a mystery that has defied my ingenuity, and which will probably never be unravelled. But this case, with all the excitement, bitterness & hatred it has produced, and with all the irregularity, looseness, and confusion it has developed, may well form to every Officer of the Mint a warning too serious to be readily forgotten. The amount in dispute was small, ^{but} the principle involved was a vital one, touching nearly, not only the characters of the Officers, but that method, good order, and strictness which ^{should} be at the very foundation of such an Institution. If that lesson has been even in some slight degree enforced by the late investigation at the New Orleans Mint, the labor that has been

bestowed by all the parties interested in it

bestowed by all the parties interested in it
will not have been entirely thrown away.

Accompanying this Report I beg leave to submit
to you a large mass of documents, some of greater,
some of less importance, but all as I believe
deserving your attention, as elucidating the
mode in which the business of the Mint has been
conducted and its present condition, a List and
Index of them is herewith submitted, to facilitate
your reference to and examination of them. To
dilate fully upon all these documents would carry
me into very great detail, moreover I have deemed
it better with regard to many of them to submit
them to your better judgment without remarks
by myself which might too often be crude and
unsatisfactory. While inviting your attention to these
documents generally, without which much of the
testimony would be unintelligible I would request
your particular consideration to the following to which
with a very few exceptions no special reference has
yet been made in this Report.

Document 54. Exhibits a statement of out-
-standing Mint certificates and mint receipts.

Document 55. Exhibits a statement of the Gold
and Silver Bullion in the Treasurers Vault at
the close of 30 June 1839.

Document 56. Exhibits a statement of the cash on
hand in the Treasurers possession or to his credit
at the same date.

Document 57 Exhibits a Statement of the
expenditures of the New Orleans Branch Mint
from 1 January to 30 June 1839.

Documents 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65. exhibit

Statements furnished by the Treasurer, Melter and Refiner, and coinier respectively, of the amount of Bullion from time to time transferred to and by these Officers respectively and the amount of coin struck in certain Months, exhibiting also statements of balances on 30 June 1839. In calling for these Exhibits from the three Officers respectively, I thought it advisable to require that each should prepare his statement from the Books and data in his own Office without reference to the Books and accounts in other departments. You will observe in these statements very decided and important discrepancies. For example the Treasurers statement charges the Melter and Refiner with a Balance of Gold Bullion on 30 June 1839 of $1395^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 231^{*}. The Melter and Refiner on the contrary acknowledges to have in his possession at that date $1428^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 662. The Treasurer charges the Melter and Refiner with a balance of Silver Bullion on 30 June 1839 of 13,543.33. But the Melter and Refiner acknowledges a balance on that date of only $13^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 161.50. The Treasurer charges the coinier with a Balance on 30 June 1839 of 71,196. - the Coinier acknowledges a Balance in his possession on that day of 71,557.75 - There are also other discrepancies which you will observe in comparing these statements.

In concluding this Report I deem it my duty to acknowledge that my inexperienced with

* Note The Treasurers statements are dated 1 July 1839 the Melter & Refiners 30 June 1839, But this is unimportant with reference to the discrepancy of the amounts as the requisition was for statements to close of 30 June & the several parties prepared their statements with reference to that requisition.

Statements with reference to that requisition

regard to the operations of the Mine and generally in relation to the subjects to be investigated has been seriously embarrassing to myself, and hence I am led to fear that many points may have been overlooked ~~and~~ ^{as} to which information would have been desirable to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such omissions will I hope be attributed to the cause above stated and not to an indifference to the duty assigned to me.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obed^t Serv^t

Thomas Shidell

M. J. Atty for the Eastern District
of Louisiana

August - 1839

List of documents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Acts of Congress respecting ^{mint} | 22 Cop from Margin of Mint Certif Bk |
| 2 Instructions of Directors | 23 Extract from Reg of Silver Bullion |
| 3 Letter of Sect May 20 th | 24 Extracts from Bullion Journal |
| 4 Letter of Dr. Patterson to J. Shadell | 25 Copies of certain entries from Weigh ^g Book & register, with Copy of payers Report |
| 5 Charges of D. Bradford | |
| 6 Statmt. of Dinitry | |
| 7 Mr. Bradfords Letter to J. S. June 14. 1839 | 26 Copies of four of payers Reports |
| 8 Bradfords further reasons for believing Maxwell dishonest | 27 Copies of two receipts to Casas & Tichenor. |
| 9 Parkes statement | 28 Copies of Mint certif in cases of Casas & Tichenor |
| 10 Maxwells Statment | 29 Extract from Bullion Journal |
| 11 Corners statmt. | 30 Account of Mr Dinitry of small deposits reserved |
| 12 Maxwells Statmt with regard to Doctor Hart | 31 Extract from Silver Weigh ^g Book in case of Luard. |
| 13 Dr. Harts reply to Maxwell statmt. | 32 Original documents filed by Maxwell & referred to in testimony of Bradford July 4. 1839. |
| 14 Maxwells additional Statmt. against Hart | 33 Orig: doc: filed by Maxwell |
| 15 Harts reply thereto | 34 Acct. Melter & Refiner with treasure Original |
| 16 Laperos Statmt. | 35 Copy from Maxwells Silver acct. Bk |
| 17 Remarks of Garcia | 36 Memorandum in handwriting of Maxwell |
| 18 Testimony of following witnesses (& notes of proceedings) | 37 Treasurer in account with Melter & Refiner being an acct. referred to by Bradford in his testimony of 4 July 1839. |
| 19 Torn Leaves from W ^d Book | 38 Statement of Apayo furnished by Dr. Hart. |
| 20 Copies from W ^d Book | |
| 21 Extract from small deposit book | |

		No.	
Copy of Memorandum	62	Statmt of Silver Bullion in vault	
from Dr. Hart Mem Book		of Melter & Refiner	
in case of Liards.	63	Coiner in acct with Treasurer	
Cop of Mem from Dr. Hart	64	Treasurer in acct with Coiner	
Mem in case of Exchange	65	Treasurer in acct with Coiner	
Banking Company	66	Letter of Dr. Patterson to Mr.	
Mem of Contract between		Bradford June 20 th 1837	
Denny & Tyler	67	do Mr. Tyler to Mr. Bradford	
Copy Protest of Mint Certif		1 st Jan ^y 1838	
Copy Protest do	47	68	do Dr. Patterson to Mr. Tyler
"	16		Feby 27 th 1838
"	-	69	do Mr. Tyler to Mr. Bradford
"	23		Feby 27 th 1838
"	24	70	Dr. Patterson to Mr. Bradford
"	24		Feby 28. 1838
"	22	71	do Mr. Tyler to Mr. Bradford
Apay piece & Mem relating			2 ^d Apr. 1838
Mem respect ^g Casas deposits	72	do Dr. Patterson to Mr. Bradford	
Stat of Warrants	73	Letter of Mr. Bradford to Mr.	
Stat of outstanding Mint		Maxwell June 29, 1838	
certif & Mint receipts	74	Letter Dr. Patterson to Mr. Bradford	
Statments of Gold & Silver		July 7. 1838.	
Bullion in treasurers vault	75	do Mr. Bradford to Dr.	
Statmt of Cash on hand		Patterson July 17. 1838.	
Statmt of expenditures	76	do Mr. Tyler to Mr. Bradford	
Melt & Refiner in acct with		July 31 st 1838	
Treasurer (gold)	77	do Mr. Bradford to Mr. Shafford	
Melter & Refiner in acct		Jan ^y 14. 1839.	
with Treasurer (silver)	78	do Mr. Bradford to Mr. Tyler	
Treasurer in acct with		Jan ^y 30. 1839	
Melter & Refiner (gold)	79	do Mr. Bradford to Dr.	
Treasurer in acct with		Patterson Feby 1839.	
Melter & Refiner (silver)	80	do Forstall to Bradford	
		Feby 10. 1839	

Feb 27th 1839

do Patterson to Bradford 100

Feb 28. 1839.

do Bradford to Tyler 101

March 1st 1839

do Bradford to Tyler 102

March 12. 1839.

do Secretary of Treasury 103

Mr. Bradford March

Letter Forstall to Maxwell 104

March 21. 1839.

105

do Dr. Patterson to Mr

Bradford April 2. 1839. 106

do Mr. Tyler to Mr

Bradford. Apr. 16. 1839 107

do Mr. Maxwell to Dr. 108

Apr 24. 1839

do do to do April 27. 1839

do Dr. Hook to Mr Bradford

do the same to the same

do Unfinished Letter of

Mr. Bradford on subject

of Casco deposits Apr. 25

do Mr. Maxwell to Mr

Bradford Apr. 23. 1839

do Dr. Patterson to Mr

Maxwell May 7. 1839.

do Dr. Hook to Mr. Brad.

ford. May 13. 1839.

do Dr. Hook to Mr

Bradford, May 13. 1839

Letter Dr. Patterson to Mr

Bradford May 22. 1839

June 7. 1839

do Mr. Bradford to Mr. Tyler

June 12. 1839

do Mr. Bradford to Mr

Tyler, June 14th 1839.

do Mr. Maxwell to Mr

Bradford June 24th 1839.

do Mr. Maxwell to Mr

Bradford July 1st 1839.

do Mr. Bradford to Mr. Maxwell

do Mr. Bradford to Mr. Tyler

July 13. 1838.

do Copies of sundary Letters

as follows

copies of sundary Letters.

Letter of Mr. Bradford to

Forstall August 1839

1839

Report
of Thomas Sidell
United States District
Attorney & respecting
the United States Branch
Mint at New Orleans.

Mint of the United States.
Jan. 5th, 1839

Sir,

Your transfer-draft on the
Treasury of this Mint, for \$50,000,
^{endorsed in my favor,}
has been duly received, and I have
made an arrangement with the U. S.
Bank, in consequence of which they
will receive, at this place, the coins
for the certificates which they hold
from your Mint, - up to that amount.
You will please, therefore, to give
instructions to this effect, and to
~~get your Treasury to~~
~~endorse the certificates as payable~~
by us: taking care, however, not to
exceed the \$50,000 which we hold
of yours. ^{to the agents of the U. S. Bank}
^{who now hold the certificates of the}
at N. Orleans. R. M. P.

To/ David Bradford Esq }
Sup. Br. Mint }
N. Orleans. D.

Treasury Department
May 31. 1839.

Sir

I transmit by this mail a box said
to contain assay pieces taken from Standard Gold & Silver Ingots
in the Branch Mint at N. Orleans, received at the Department
this morning from N. Orleans.

I remain very Respy
Yrs Obedt. Se

Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treas.

G. W. M. Patterson -
Director of the Mint Philad.

J. J. M. Callahan
 Dir. of the Mint
 Chicago

Silver Receipts Received at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the Month ending May 31st 1859

Date of the Delivery	Description	Amount of Value		Remarks
		Pieces	Dollars	
1859				
May	6 Half Dollars	20.000	1.000	
	4 do do	60.000	3.000	
	1 Dime	55.000	5.500	
	18 Half Dollars	100.000	5.000	
	31 do do	60.000	3.000	
	29 do do	200.000	10.000	
	do do	110.000	5.500	
	Dimes	25.000	2.500	

Treasurer Office June 1st 1859

Edm. Forstall
 Cash of the Mint.

Silver Deposits Received at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the Month ending May 31st 1859

Date of the Delivery	Description	Amount of Value		Remarks
		Pieces	Dollars	
1859				
May	1 Mexican Dollars	259.65	8.95	258.20 300.45
	do do	86	8.97	85.71 99.75
	Silver sent from Gold	293.70	10.00	150.11 174.67 148.98
	2 Mexican Dollars	181.45	8.97	180.80 210.43
	do do	86.25	8.96	85.86 99.98
	do do	86.20	8.95	85.71 99.71
	do do	433.05	8.95	430.60 501.10
	do do	3460.70	8.94	3457.62 4000.18
	do do	112.85	8.92	111.84 150.16
	do do	86.15	8.97	85.86 99.91
	do do	86.35	8.97	86.06 100.07
	Spanish Dollars	167.35	8.80	163.65 190.40
	Mexican Dollars	86.70	8.97	86.41 100.34
	Mexican Dollars	410.30	8.84	402.90 468.82
	Spanish Dollars	4311.75		4276.55 4976.56
	Mexican Dollars	86.15	8.97	85.86 99.97
	do do	171.65	8.92	170.12 197.90
	do do	86.60	8.95	86.12 100.20
	do do	1125.45	8.92	1115.44 1297.96
	do do	86.95	8.88	85.79 99.81
	do do	87.30	8.90	86.71 100.89
	do do	16	8.97	85.71 99.75
	do do	86.85	8.96	86.46 100.50
	English Shillings	90	9.25	93.50 107.65
	Mexican Dollars	86.35	8.96	85.96 100.03
	do do	15.50	8.95	15.52 99.32
	Spanish Dollars	138.15	8.90	130.16 156.11
	Mexican Dollars	1732.85	8.97	1737.07 2009.60
	do do	260.35	8.96	259.19 301.60
	do do	323.05	8.92	320.17 372.56
	Spanish Dollars	133.70	8.88	131.17 152.65
	Mexican Dollars	425.15	8.97	423.75 495.06
	Mexican Dollars	128.75	8.95	128.38 167.31
	Mexican Dollars	866.71	8.97	866.03 1005.38
	do do	173.15	8.97	173.57 200.80
	do do	173.40	8.96	172.65 200.87
	do do	86.56	8.95	86.08 100.71
	do do	216	8.95	214.80 249.90
	Mexican Dollars	403.08	9.50	400.38 495.82 491.21
	Old Silver	89.70	9.62	93.88 109.30 108.96

June 26 1859
 Cash 10.20
 1000
 Box 28
 Folder New Orleans 1000
 Sub. 218
 End 218 219
 Notes sent back
 all July 1
 Box 28
 Folder New Orleans 1000
 Sub. 218
 End 218 219
 Box 28
 Folder New Orleans 1000
 Sub. 218
 End 218 219
 Box 28
 Folder New Orleans 1000
 Sub. 218
 End 218 219

When Deposited	Kind of Deposit	Gross weight	Fine	Standard	Value before Deductions	Value after Deductions
1859	Amount for					
May 15	Old Silver	103 50	937	107 75	125 38	125 06
18	Stand Dollars	1324 70	887	1305 56		
"	do do	1652 80	884	1623 41	3408 25	
"	Mexican Bullion	881 70	982	962 13		
"	Stand Dollars	1827 30	872	1770 35	3179 49	3176 61
"	do do	4641 50		4501 27	5237 57	
22	Old Silver	165 00	840	154 00	177 20	
"	Stand Dollars	97 65	892	96 78	112 61	
"	Mexican & Stand Dols	1713 20	880	1675 13	1949 74	
23	Stand Dollars	88 05	898	87 85	102 22	
"	Mexican Bullion	546 85	817	526 80	613	591 13
"	Old Silver	254 05	859	242 47	282 04	271 98
"	Stand Dollars	333 55	877	325 02	378 18	
25	do do	86 70	888	85 54	99 53	
"	Mixed Coins	123 90	892	122 80	143 89	
"	Old Silver	103 35	901	103 46	120 38	
"	Stand Dollars	92 35	869	89 17	103 76	
"	Stand Dollars	306 20	877	332 39	386 78	385 77
27	Stand Dollars	149 40	880	146 08	169 89	
"	do do	259	885	254 68	296 35	
"	do do	980 65	879	957 76	1114 48	
28	Mixed Coins	292 15	891	289 22	336 54	
"	do do	251 05	895	249 65	290 50	289 67
"	do do	86 10	897	85 81	99 85	
29	Mexican Coins	634 05	896	631 25	734 52	
30	Spanish Dollars	93 50	899	93 39	108 65	
"	Mexican Bullion	76 45	403	34 23	39 83	30 56
"	do do	86 75	898	86 33	100 71	

Total Bullion 36,193 87
 Total Coins 3,438 25
 Total 39,632 12
 Standard 35,808 86
 Loss 3,824 26
 Total 32,162 58
 Total 39,632 12

Gold Deposits Received at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the Month ending May 31st 1859

When Deposited	Kind of Deposit	Gross wt	Fine	Standard	Value before Deductions	Value after Deductions
1859						
May 2	French Coins	47 80	897	47 640	886 32	
"	German Coins	68 60	892	67 990	1244 95	
"	do do	11 13	895	11 068	205 91	
"	Georgia Gold	5 60	972	6 048	112 32	
"	German Coins	5 53	898	5 517	102 64	
"	do do	19 30	894	19 171	356 66	
"	Mexican Bars	13 42	403	6 009	111 80	
"	do do	546 85	003	1 182	33 89	
"	Church Ornaments	254 05	011	3 056	56 83	
"	Mexican Bullion	6 22	819	5 660	105 30	
"	do do	76 45	578	49 097	913 31	911 63

1054 95
 222 038
 41 50 13
 911 63

U S B Mint New Orleans
June 4th 1839

Sir, I have the honor to enclose herewith
an account of Bullion deposited in this B.
Mint during the last Month and of Coinage
executed during the same time viz: —

Gold Bullion of the Value of	\$ 4. 150. 13
Silver " " " "	42. 151. 16
Coinage — — — —	<u>46. 301. 29</u>
	35. 500. 00

in Conformity with your instructions of the 14th
of Feb^y 1838, and the 13th October last,
which I have found since my last Report.

Very Respectfully

Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Sup.

To Jⁿ R M Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a

Mint of the United States.
May 27th, 1839.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th, with a copy of the application of the Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint for an additional public deposit of \$40,000, and of your reply to this application.

The New Orleans Mint has acted imprudently in confining its coinage so exclusively to dimes and half dimes. The number of pieces struck, and consequently of labor done, at present, is quite respectable, but the value coined is too small to keep up with the deposits. I have repeatedly urged ~~the~~ a larger coinage of half dollars, and this must be done. Very numerous deposits are made of paltry amounts, to be coined

into dimes and half dimes, and I understand the intention to be that these coins pass currently at New Orleans for eighths and sixteenths of a dollar.

It is my opinion that, at least in the present state of the New Orleans Mint, no more coins should be transferred to it from this Mint. By striking half-dollars, they will find \$40,000 a trifling sum to coin.

You ask if I do not think the bond of the Treasurer of the New Orleans Mint should be increased, as the deposits with him is so large. I would state in reply, first, that, as ^{our} Mint is organized, a fraud to any ~~of~~ considerable amount is almost impossible, without a collusion among the officers, and, secondly, that the ~~amount of the~~ sum of \$10,000, for which the Treasurer of the New Orleans Mint is bound, is the same as that ~~required by~~ established by law for the security of the Treasurer of this Mint, when the deposits are vastly larger.

Our operations here, moreover, are upon so large a scale, that you cannot suppose a reduction of our ^{government} deposits without interrupting the system of prompt payments now so satisfactorily established. To our depositors, this month, of gold alone, amount to more than \$380,000.

I send herewith a copy of a letter received, this morning, from Mr. B. Ford. The condition of things, at the New Orleans Mint, is mortifying indeed. I am glad that it is put in a condition of impartial investigation.

R. M. P.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treas.

half dime, and I
think to be that
monthly at a few
and sixteen the
mine that, at least
of the St. V. Bank,
should be
from this client.
Hans, they will
trifling sum to coin.
do not think the
of the St. V. Bank
enacted, as the de-
s. larger. I would
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hand to any af-
ent is almost
a collusion among
dly, that the
of \$10,000, for
the St. V. Bank
the same as that
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was the larger.

Our operations here, moreover, are upon
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deposits, this month, of gold alone,
amount to more than \$380,000.

I send herewith a copy of a letter
received, this morning, from Mr. Brad-
ford. The condition of things, at the
St. V. Bank client, is mortifying indeed.
I am glad that it is put in a course
of impartial investigation. ~~I~~

P. M. P.
D

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treas.

Treasury Department
May 26. 1839.

Sir,

I transmit enclosed, a copy of a letter, received this morning, from the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at N. Orleans and of my reply, to which I beg to call your attention. I will thank you for any suggestions on the subject, which you may think proper to offer.

Referring to the Bond given by the Treasurer of the Branch at N. Orleans I find, that it is only for the sum of \$10,000 Dols. - Do you not think it would be well to require a bond in a larger sum - as the deposit there is so large? ~~The Bond was on file with the~~
~~Secretary of the Treasury and being the seal, attached to~~
~~the original.~~

I received a box of dies for N. Orleans by the Mail of yesterday - they will be forwarded to day,
and

the others shall be sent as soon as received.

I remain very Respy
Yr. Obedt. Servt.

Sec. of the Treas.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Beautiful
23

as received.

I remain very Respy
Ym. A. C. S.

Sec. of the Treas.

Beautiful
3

Mount of the N. A.

May 25. 1839.

Dear Sir,
I delivered to you

U. S. Branch Mint New Orleans
May 26th 1839.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 16th inst, day before yesterday, in which you mention that you had received a letter from Mr. Tyler accusing one of the men employed by me in this Branch Mint of purloining coins. It did receive my particular attention on the first intimation of it to me. You are under the impression that the accusation is supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence. Ex parte testimony often appears decisive of the character and fate of an individual. In every instance in which Mess^{rs} Tyler and Maxwell have brought charges against officers in this Branch Mint, or individuals whom I have appointed or employed, I have been under the necessity of differing with them. In the case of the individual to whom you allude I am as firmly convinced of his innocence as Mr. Tyler can possibly be of his guilt. As you request me to state the reasons that induce me to allow the individual to remain in this Branch Mint, I felt it my duty promptly to communicate them to you, fully recognizing your right to demand any information on any subject connected with this Branch Mint that it is in my power to give.

I appointed Mr. S. C. Brimond, Porter, in this Branch Mint, from a full conviction that he was well qualified for the office. Mr. Tyler took a dislike to him at once, as he has done to every Southern man. He soon informed me that a bricklayer named Riley could satisfy me he was an improper character to be in the establishment. I found from Riley that he knew nothing himself

against Brimond; as he referred to others and particularly the Captain of the Steamer Commerce. This gentleman, Capⁿ. Mayott, called on me, and stated that he had long known Brimond, had had him as second clerk on his Boat, had entrusted him with the collection of freight Bills in the City and elsewhere to the amount of upwards of twenty thousand dollars, had always found him faithful and diligent and had the utmost confidence in him. This Capⁿ. Mayott is now inspector of Steam Boats under appointment of the Dist. Ct. of the U.S. in this City, and I find is by all his acquaintances considered a gentleman of the highest character. Mr. Hopburn, the principal broker in this City told me he had known Brimond in Tampier where he was in a responsible situation entrusted with large sums of money and that his character was unimpeachable.

It is true that in counting the small coins delivered by Mr. Tyler to the Treasurer he ^(Prigone) has often reported a deficiency - but others in the Treasurers department have made the same report and so have the Banks when the small coins have been sent to them without having been counted in the Treasurers Office. There is at least as much reason to suppose that errors in counting have been committed in the Coiners department as in the Treasurers and indeed I have had ample proof that Mr. Tyler is not infallible. ^{Difficulties} ~~Errors~~ in weight and quantity of coins that he has delivered have more than once occurred.

I have Mr. Brimonds Bond for \$2000. Mr. Labaree, a wealthy lawyer of this City and of the highest reputeability in his security, and as they were fellow Collegeians, he has offered to be his security in the purchase of property for \$20,000.

But I feel it my duty to go further and to be perfectly frank and explicit.

I have it from undoubted authority that twelve months ago Messrs. Tyler and Maxwell intended to get out of office, every Southerner, Creole and even could speak French and have their places in Philadelphia when they said they would be able to visit as they pleased. The Assayer was warned of the working in reports of a year ago that every contrivance would be made and that he must be on I received a letter from you (that of 28th Feb. 1838) June 20. 1837) referring me to Mr. Maxwell for in the Treasurers Office - Mr. Durel the Clerk, at my to him, but could get none. Mr. Forstake and myself the Assayer to assist Mr. Durel as far as he could. To defeat it was concerted by Messrs. Tyler & Maxwell that Mr. Tyler give the Assayer sufficient employment in assaying and pieces of silver to keep him out of the Treasurers Office was steadily followed up. The reports of the Coiners to which I have already forwarded to you, condemn all sent here from Philadelphia and until recently I have believed his statements and attributed all the delay and Coinage to the defective state of the machinery and Coining Presses. I am however now convinced of two successive forgeries, Mr. Brown and Mr. P. valuable machinists we have had in this Branch Mint cause of delay is not to be found in the defective

others and particularly the
this gentleman, Cap^t. Mayett,
had long known Brimond, had
t, had entrusted him with the
and elsewhere to the amount
had always found him faithful
service in him. This Cap^t. Mayett
appointment of the Dist. C^t of the U.S.
acquaintance considered a
ter. Mr. Hopburn, the principal
known Brimond in Tampier
now entrusted with large
character was unimpeachable.
ing the small coins delivered
often reported a deficiency—
not have made the same
him the small coins have
been counted on the Treasurers
to suppose that errors in
the Coiners department as
but ample proof that Mr. Tyler
and quantity of coins that he
summed.
and paid for \$2000. Mr.
and of the highest respectability
Colleagues, he has offered to
property for \$20,000.

But I feel it my duty to go further into this subject
and to be perfectly frank and explicit.

I have it from undoubted authority that upwards of
twelve months ago Mess^{rs}. Tyler and Maxwell matured their plans
to get out of office every Southerner, Creole and every one who
could speak French and have their plans supplied from
Philadelphia when they said they would be able to manage the
Mint as they pleased. The Assayer was warned by several
of the workmen upwards of a year ago that every effort to
entrap him would be made and that he must be on his guard.
I received a letter from you (that of 28th Feb^y 1838— and also
June 20. 1837) referring me to Mr. Maxwell for information in
the Treasurers Office— Mr. Durel the Clerk, at my instance, applied
to him, but could get none. Mr. Forstake and myself then requested the
Assayer to assist Mr. Durel as far as he could. To defeat this object,
it was concerted by Mess^{rs}. T. & M. that Mr. Tyler should
give the Assayer sufficient employment in assaying plauchets
and pieces of silver to keep him out of the Treasurers Office. This plan
was steadily followed up. The reports of the Coiner to me, extracts from
which I have already forwarded to you, condemn all the machinery
sent here from Philadelphia and until recently I was induced to
believe his statements and attribute all the delay and deficiency in
Coinage to the defective state of the machinery and especially the
Coining Presses. I am however now convinced from the statements
of two successive foremen, Mr. Brown and Mr. P. Denney, the most
valuable machinists we have had in this Branch Mint, that the true
cause of delay is not to be found in the defectiveness of the

U S B Mint New Orleans
May 25th 1839

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 11th inst. I find the dies, the receipt of which I had not at the time acknowledged have been received at this Branch Mint, and in future I shall not fail in letting you know by return mail the arrival or non arrival of any you may send to this Branch Mint. About the time I had very sore eyes and desisted after commencing several letters to you. In my letter of the 29th of March last I requested your directions as to the disposition of the dies of last year and of those which become worn out which I will be thankful to receive.

Mr. Tyler pronounced the Assayers balance defective last June and promised to repair and adjust it, but has never yet found time to attend to it. It was in consequence of this and believing that he never would find time to do it, and the representation of the Assayer of his little Confidence in its accuracy and the recent report of the Melter and Refiner of there being more gold in his hands than had been reported by the Assayer, that I was induced to ask for another balance.

The reason of my writing to you on the subject of the account of the Contractors for extra work on the altered plan, was that I knew not whether it was a just account or not, and I had an imperfect recollection of seeing on the drawings, which I have only seen once, the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury to the proposed alterations with a proviso that no additional charge to that set forth in the Contract should be incurred by the United States for the same. When I first saw the drawings of this Edifice (which was in the first week in January last) I found two vaults were designed for the Treasurer, one for bullion and one for Coins. The first had been appropriated to the Melters and Refiners, with some reason, in consequence of the one designed for him having been taken down to make room for the Coining operations owing to the misplacement of the Engine. The other the Coiner had taken, very improperly, as he had four or five vaults besides, leaving the Treasurer only a most insignificant and inadequate closet measuring six feet square and seven feet high for his purposes of keeping bullion and Coins. I instantly said to Mr. Gordon that I would issue an order to the Coiner to restore the Treasurer the vault designed for him in which to keep Coins. Mr. Gordon requested me to let things remain as they were till it would be more convenient to make the restorations and alterations that might be found requisite. I acceded to his views. I was much excited and am so still at this arrogant usurpations conduct of the Coiner. It was this deviation from the "original design" to which I had reference in my letter of the 8th inst.

I remain Your Faithful Servant
To J. R. M. Patterson, Director, Mint, Phila.
David Bradford
Sub.

From

James Maxwell, Esq.,
M. & R. B. Mint.
New Orleans.

dated May 25. }
rec'd June 3. } 1839.



Branch Mint N Orleans
May 25th 1839

Doctor R. M. Patterson,
Director of the U.S. Mint.

Sir,

That the statements I have made
in regard to the state of my accounts with the Treasurer of the N.O. Mint
may be confirmed, and that an order given by our Superintendent,
which must cause me great inconvenience, and puts me at the
mercy of the Treasurer's clerks, may be countermanded; I send you
copies of letters that have passed between the Treasurer & myself: —
To Edmund Forstall Treas^r to

I would enquire why the warrants for the
transfer of bullion from the Treasurer to the N Refin^y & from the
N Refin^y to the Treasurer have not been made out since last Augst.
And request that a statement of the whole acct. of S^d Bullion de-
livered to me, specifying dates &c of the transfer be handed me.
Also whether I have the privilege of referring to the weigh-
books of bullion for information in my business. I would
most respectfully request that you give me an answer as
soon as convenient in writing

Yours Obt S^{vt} to

J. Maxwell N Refin^y.

The following is the reply,

The warrants about which you have asked
for information in your communication to me of the 17th inst are
ready for your signature. The statements of S^d bullion has been

also prepared according to your request.

In reply to your enquiry whether you have the privilege of referring to the weigh books of bullion for information in your business, I would observe to you that the greatest inconvenience has been occasioned by your taking the books of my Office to your own office, without informing my clerks or consulting me - that you have been in the habit of locking all your doors, so that when the books were wanted to weigh deposits & for other purposes, they were not to be had, in consequence of which, I am directed by the Superintendent to say that you will be furnished always with copies of the assayer's reports to file in your Office, & that whatever information you ask in writing, shall be given in writing, but that you can have no access to the weigh-books of bullion in my Office -

(Signed) E Forster Treasurer.

Now in reference to my having taken the books of the Treasury into my Office - it is untrue - for I cannot call to mind one single instance of the kind, but it was necessary for the Superintendent in carrying out his plans to have some plan for issuing the above order however unreasonable - & it is no difficult thing to fabricate any thing that will answer the purpose here. - I replied to the above & received the following -

Sir

Your letter of yesterday's date you state that I must have been misinformed as to the fact of your having taken books out of my office - occasioning great inconvenience in my Office & injury to the public service. On this ground I have

to differ with you. Mr Duval, Mr Lasere, Dr Short & Mr Bradford as well as myself are assured of the fact. Again you observe that the apc I have rendered you of the delivery of bullion is not such as you requested. I know not Sir, what right you have to call for an apc of bullion delivered to you since the opening of the mint. It has been rendered to you from the date of your last settlement, to which you have signed your name. Beyond that period, you have, in my opinion, no right to call on me for an apc. You say that the apc I have furnished you, does not accord with yours: will you do me the favour to furnish me with a copy of your apc, so that I may compare the items & ascertain where the error is - The apc of bullion is at your request designed made up to the present date. signed E Forster Secy

You are aware that it is necessary for me to have access to the weigh-books and to copy from the original assayer's reports, to make it safe for me to transact business with the Treasurer, & unless I am supported by you in the discharge of my official duties & am made safe in the performance of those duties, I may as well resign at once. As to the assayer's reports I had supposed you settled that some time ago. I shall look anxiously for an answer to this letter, that I may order my affairs accordingly.

Very respectfully,

Your Obedt & humble Servt.

James Macroell

Mr Forster

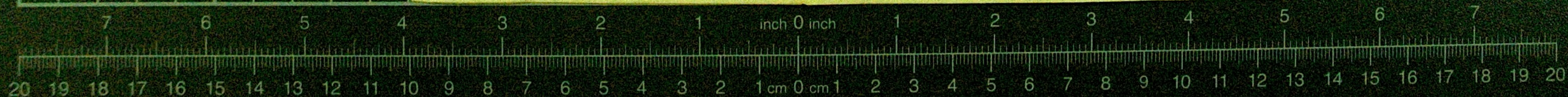
85.

Capt Coolong, Super^r of the water works is well acquainted with
Demity & know him to be an unprincipled man - he would
give you his character if you request it - Capt Coolong is
from Philad^a, but if you should not be acquainted with
him - Dr Rogers Sup of the Gas-works will certify to

Express mail

W. P.
Doctor R. de Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint
Philad^a
Pa.

his respectability — Demity has sued me, and
I suppose will give me a good deal of trouble and
no little expense -
Respects J. M.



Washington. D.C.
May 25. 1839

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, received this morning I have to remark that the holders of the Mint certificates, if the Branch cannot have the deposits coined within the period allowed by law, must necessarily wait until it can be done, or they may be allowed to withdraw the bullion or coin deposited by them respectively.

A communication has been addressed by the department to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia on the subject of the embarrassing delays at your Branch, and it is in hopes that, both at New Orleans and Philadelphia, prompt measures will be taken to remedy them, as far as practicable in future.

It is not to be expected, however, that the Branch can execute more than a reasonable amount of coinage within a given time, and as the deposit, with it, of more money by the department, will not in any degree increase its power or capacity to coin, no further sum can be placed at the disposal of the Branch until advice are received from Philadelphia in respect to the measure as there is already the large sum of \$130,000 deposited there. Hereafter when bullion is presented for coinage no more must be received by the Mint than can, probably, be coined within the time prescribed unless the depositors are willing to await their turn, after being notified that they must not expect promptness.

This has been obliged to be the course occasionally at even the Mint in Philadelphia.

David Bradford Esq
Sup. Br. Mint
N. Orleans.

I am very respectfully
Yours obt. servant.

Sec. of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States,
May 25. 1839

Sir,

Your communications of the 16th & 17th inst., were received by me yesterday and today. Their contents are full of interest in connexion with the unhappy differences now existing at your Mint. You have seen, however, from my letter of the 23d, that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the whole of this matter to be submitted to investigation by the Dist. Attorney of New Orleans. The report of this Officer will, no doubt, lead to such measures, on the part of the Government, as will bring to an end the controversies which are now distracting & crippling your institution.

You will oblige me by communicating the ^{of this letter,} contents, & mine of the 23d, to Mr. Tyler, Dr. Holt, & Mr. Maxwell.

B. M. P.
D.D.

David Bradford, Esq }
Capt & Co. }
New Orleans.

Mint U. S.
May 23^d, 1834.

Sir, In compliance with the instructions
given in your letter of the 20th inst.,
I have written to the U. S. District
Attorney at New Orleans, to engage
~~him to enquire fully into the qualifi-~~
~~cations and efficiency of the principal officers~~
~~of the Branch Mint, and of those~~
him to procure and communicate the
information required to enable the De-
partment to come to a proper decision
as to the difficulties which have occur-
red in the Branch Mint, — as to the
qualifications and efficiency of its prin-
cipal officers, — and ^{those} of the individuals re-
commended to succeed ~~them~~ ^{officers} whom re-
moval is urged by the Superintendent.
I have sent to the District Attorney Co-
pies of such parts of my correspondence
as ~~have~~ ^{have} seemed to me to have an impor-
tant bearing upon the matters submitted
to his inquiry. I am happy that you
have ~~recommended~~ ^{ordered this investigation,} and hope that it
may lead to such measures as shall ~~give~~ ^{enable}
to establish peace and efficiency in the New
Orleans Mint.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treas.

R. M. P.

Mint of the United States.
(May 23d, 1839.

Sir,

~~Any~~ Unhappy differences have existed, for some time, between the officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and have at length reached such a point as to require ~~the rule~~ affect the business of the Mint, and to require the interference of the Government.

The principal parties seem to be ~~the~~ Superintendent and Assayer on the one side, and the Coiner & Melters & Refiners on the other. I send to you, enclosed, copies of parts of my correspondence, which will explain to you some of the subjects of difference; but a full and satisfactory investigation of the matter can be made only on the spot.

From the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 20th inst., you will see that I am instructed to refer this investigation to you, and to engage you, officially, to inquire fully into the qualifications and efficiency of the present officers of the establishment, and of those

recommended to succeed the Mullen & Raper and Criner in the event of their removal, and to report to me fully as to the Characters of the Officers implicated, and the state of the Branch Mint generally, and its difficulties."

In making this investigation, I think it very desirable that the affair of ~~the~~ between the Mullen and the Weigher should be closely inquired into, as well as the suspicious conduct of the Door-keeper while employed in counting Coins. It is also important that the accounts should be examined, as it is asserted by Mr. Maxwell that he has not had a satisfactory settlement.

Your principal ^{information} ~~information~~ will, of course, be derived from the Officers themselves; but I will take the liberty of referring you also to ^{Gen. Martin} Gordon, who was the Commissioner for the erection of the Mint buildings, takes great interest in its affairs, and enjoys the confidence of the Government.

~~The~~ You will see the importance of obtaining and communicating the desired information as early as possible.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your faithful servant,

P. M. Patterson,

Director

To / Thomas Slidell, Esq.,
U. S. District Attorney,
New Orleans.

Enclosing Copies of the following letters:

Mine to David Bradford, May 7, 1839.

" " Do " " 9. " , with
copy of Mr. Dimet's note to Mr. Maxwell.

Mine to David Bradford, May 16, 1839, respecting
Mr. Tyler's complaint against the Doorkeeper.

Mr. Bradford's to Sec. of Treas'y, May 13. '39.
and ~~the~~ ^{of the} original letter of the Sec. of Treas'y to me,
rec'd 22'd, transmitting Mr. Bradford's.

Mint of the United States.
May 23d, 1839.

Sir,
Received yesterday, from the Secretary of the Treasury, a letter of which the copy is subjoined. It transmitted a copy of your letter recommending the removal of Messrs. Tyler and Masewell.

Under the instructions of the Secretary, I have written to the District Attorney at New Orleans, to engage him in the investigation ordered to be made, and I beg that every facility may be afforded to him in conducting this delicate and important business.

P.S. - 2 hrs. & 1/2 time dies were sent yesterday, and 2 hrs. time dies will be sent tomorrow, to the Secy of Treasury, to be forwarded under his frank to Jas. M. Lusk.
Yours Mint.

J.
Daniel Bradford Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint.
New Orleans.

[Copy Secretary's letter of May 20.]

Mint N. S.

May 23, 1839.

Sir, I sent, by yesterday's mail, two pairs
of 1/2 dime dies, & will send to morrow 2 pairs
of dime dies, for the Br. Mint at New Orleans,
which I pray you to forward under your
frank as heretofore.

R. M. P.

Dr.

To

Mr. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treas'y

U. S. Treas. Mint Treasurer's Office
New Orleans May 20th 1839
David Bradford Esq^r
Superintendent U. S. M. }

Sir
I herewith hand you assay
pieces taken from Standard Silver Ingots
together with the assayer's Report of fineness of
each Melt viz

Melt No 82 - 898.6	Melt No 93 - 899.5
" 83 - 898.6	" 94 - 898.6
" 84 - 900.	" 95 - 898.6
" 85 - 899.5	" 96 - 898.
" 86 - 900.4	" 97 - 899.5
" 87 - 900.4	" 98 - 899.5
" 88 - 899.5	" 99 - 899.5
" 89 - 900.4	" 100 - 899.5
" 90 - 899.9	" 101 - 899.5
" 91 - 899.5	" 102 - 899.5
" 92 - 898.6	" 103 - 899.5

Standard Gold Ingots

Melt No 1 - 900.

" 2 - 900.

Verified and
Approved by
David Bradford
Sup^t

Very Respectfully
Edm. Norvell
Treas. U. S. Mint

U.S.B. Mint New Orleans
May 20th 1839

Sir

By this Mail I have forwarded to the
Secy of the Treasry a Box of Assay pieces taken from
Standard Silver and Gold ingots in this Branch
Mint of which the Finings is reported as follows
[as on the preceding leaf] by the Assayer of this Branch
Mint, to be forwarded to you under his frank.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Hum. Servt.

David Bradford
Sup.

To Dr R. M. Patterson
Director
Mint
Philad.

U S B Mint New Orleans

May 19th 1839

Sir

I have received your letter of the 9th inst. in which you observe, "If Mr. Maxwell thought he had reason to suspect any one attached to the Mint, it was his duty to make his suspicions known, and if the individual thus suspected has dared while the matter was under official investigation to threaten a resort to brute force for the maintaining of his character, I am sure you will see the propriety of dismissing him instantly from your employment."

Under the view of the case which it appears you have been induced to take from the representations in Mr. Maxwell's letter, I fully agree with you that the immediate dismissal of Mr. Dimitry would be proper, but permit me, Sir, to present what I believe to be a correct view of the case, and I am satisfied you will entertain a different opinion from the one you have expressed.

In all the conversations I have had with Mr. Maxwell on this unpleasant subject, I have uniformly told him that it was my deliberate opinion that Mr. Dimitry was as honest as any man that breathes, and that as far as my examination of the case had gone, I was under the impression that the Deposit of Damian Casas had been melted and assayed. The documents I forwarded you on the 17th inst. will afford you a knowledge of most of the facts that produced in me this opinion.

Under these circumstances and aware that Mr. Dimitry was sustained as far as his character was in question by Mr. Forstall and J. Hort as well as myself, it was Mr. Maxwell who prejudged

The case whilst it was under investigation and directly charged Mr. Dinitry in the weigh-room with fraud in presence of Mr. Forstall, Mr. Parker, Mr. Ince and myself, and repeated it several times - exciting the indignation of every person who heard him thus wantonly attempting to destroy the character of a gentleman for life. I assure you that no gentleman can receive such an insult in this City or in any of the Southern States, and maintain his character as an honest man and his rank in society without rectifying it personally and promptly. Mr. Dinitry was restrained at the moment by respect for the place where the circumstance occurred and after waiting a day, giving an opportunity for a withdrawal of the insult, he addressed Mr. Maxwell the note of which you have received a copy and in which you will observe the chastisement threatened was to be without the precincts of the Mint, where the distinctions between officer and Clerk do not exist.

Mr. Maxwell had Mr. Dinitry bound over to keep the peace, Mr. Forstall our Treasurer giving his security in the Bond, and Mr. Dinitry having no other remedy left him has sued Mr. Maxwell for slander and the question of fraud will, I hope, soon be determined before an impartial Judicial tribunal before which Officers and Clerks stand as freemen & equals.

Mr. Maxwell performed his duty in making known to me his suspicions but I did not agree with him and I consider his conduct outrageous in charging Mr. Dinitry with fraud under the circumstances, to wit, just after I had expressed to him the impression the investigation I had made and was still making had produced

on my mind. I was engaged in writing my opinion on this question of the Ducian Gasas deposit when Mr. Maxwell came into my Office and after hearing my frank and undisguised sentiments, dared to insult me grossly by remarking emphatically that I "must be convinced" that he was right and intimating that I was sacrificing justice and truth for the sake of Mr. Dinitry. Indeed, Sir, his conduct in the Mint has been such as to disgust every gentleman and who has had any ~~thing~~ business with him and every workman in his employment, and entirely destroyed my confidence in him and I am convinced that while he remains there will be neither peace nor harmony in this Branch Mint.

Very Respectfully
Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Supt.

U. S. B. Mint, New Orleans,

Hon. Secy. Woodbury-

Secy of the Treasury,
of the U. States.)

(May 18th, 1839.

Sir,

I have to inform you that I have just made an arrangement with the Atchafalaya Rail Road & Banking Co. (of which E. M. Brecklove the collector is President) to furnish the Treasurer of this Branch Mint with forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.) to take up the certificates of Deposites of Bullion, for coinage issued from this Branch Mint, and which are urgently required by the holders to be paid, of which I have also informed you by this mail, and I have to request that you have placed to the credit of said Bank said sum of forty thousand dollars in the Mint at Philadelphia, and that you have me informed of the same by the return of the Express Mail.

If the above requisition cannot be effected I would then respectfully request that you have me furnished with a transfer draft on the Mint at

Philadelphia, for the sum of forty thousand dollars
for the above purpose as was done by your Depart-
ment on the 18th October, 1838 (No. 2271.) and was
paid on the 11th February, 1839. by the Director;
and do me the favor to have the transfer draft
forwarded to me by the Express Mail.

And if other arrangements be
preferred by you, that I be informed of the same,
by the return of the Express Mail.

Very Respectfully,

Your Humble Servt.

(Signed) David Bradford,
Supt.

Treasury Department
May 18. 1839.

Sir

The enclosed letter received from
the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at N. Orleans
is transmitted for your examination. Will thank you
to report whether there has been any alteration in the
plan of the building to justify the additional charges
and whether the charges themselves are reasonable and
should be allowed.

I remain very Respy
Yours Obedt. Servt

Saml Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

S. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint
Philadelphia.

(Am. L. & enclosing returned,
June 11th 1839.)

Mint N.S.

May 18th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

I receive your letter of the 7th the day before yesterday, and immediately wrote to Mr. Bradford to ask from him a report of the circumstances attending the suspected embezzlement of coins by the door-keeper. Your communication was marked confidential, but when a strong suspicion of felony, committed in the Mint, is made known to me, I dare not keep it secret.

I am glad to find that you do not allow a single accident to injure, in your estimation, the character of the steam press. No doubt a moderate speed is, on the whole, the most advisable.

The other matters contained in your letter are carefully noted.

R. M. P.

I

To
Rufus Tyler Esq
Circ Br Mint
N. H. Adams.

U. S. B. Mint New Orleans

May 16th 1839.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 7th inst. yesterday in which you state that you have received a letter from James Maxwell Esq. the Miller and Refiner in this Branch Mint respecting very unpleasant circumstances that have recently occurred in the Treasurers Department of this Branch Mint. Without further recapitulation I shall proceed at once to reply to your interrogatories.

1st By whom was the Deposit of Mexican dollars made? By Damian Casas.

2nd Was it weighed, and a receipt given for it? Yes.

3rd Was the deposit duly recorded at the time, and does the record remain on the Book as originally made? Was the number of the deposit 98? If so, what was No. 100? The deposit was duly recorded and I have the original record. The original number of Tschernow's deposit was 99 and that of Damian Casas 100. In my answer to Integ. 7. will be found further information on this interrogatory.

4th Is it customary with you to melt deposits of Mexican dollars for assay? It is, because the Assayer decided that it was necessary, having discovered that there was an immense number of base dollars in circulation giving titles of 550 & 660 very difficult to be detected without an assay and because there was no regularity in the results of the assays, the titles having varied from 872 to 898, and one deposit from the Post Office of Mexican dollars was as low as 618.

5th Does the Clerk still assert that these dollars were given to M. Maxwell or the man who melts the deposits for assay? If so, does he state any circumstances attending their delivery by which fact might be ascertained such as the presence of other persons &c? The Clerk still affirms that the dollars in question were delivered to the Miller and Refiner or the man who melts the deposits for assay, were weighed before melting, reweighed after melting, redelivered after the assay, and the entry is to be found in the Miller and Refiners own Book. After the most careful and anxious examination of this painful subject it is my deliberate opinion that the dollars in question were delivered to the Miller and Refiner both before and after the assay.

6th Did Dr Hunt at the time make any assays from bars of the Mexican standard, and which he could refer to the deposits in question? He did. Herewith I send you his first letter, and an extract from his second, to me on this subject in the latter of which I fully concur.

7th Can any satisfactory reason be given for the tearing out of a leaf or leaves from the weigh book and for the alteration of the number on the blank filled up for the assayer, and returned by him? For some time before this unpleasant occurrence took place, we had received daily a number of small deposits consisting for the most part of one hundred Mexican dollars each. The Mitter and Ripner informed me that great expense was incurred by melting these small deposits and that he thought it would be best to keep them until they should amount to a full melt say \$2,000. He said the depositors might be paid at once in small coins; that he would take them at the average of 86.50, 02, for every \$100, and that the Assayer could give a Certificate without an assay at 896. This the Assayer refused to do but proposed that the deposits should be regularly entered in the weigh book, and the depositors paid, that when there was an amount of \$2,000, it should be melted, weighed and assayed, the proportional weight should be determined for each depositor, entered in the weigh book and a calculation made from the average title — If any loss occurred that it should be covered by a warrant, unless covered by an equal gain in another melt. The obstinacy of the Mitter and Ripner and the errors in numbering in his department to which my attention was several times called by the Assayer is in my opinion the cause of the confusion in the numbers of the deposits in the weigh book and the tearing out a sheet, very improperly I admit under any circumstances, but in this instance I am sure it was done without any evil intent or design. I fortunately have it in my possession. I would further add that I was not sufficiently explicit in giving directions to the weighing Clerk.

8th At the time in question were there any other Mexican dollars in the Treasury Vault? Yes.

9th When your examination was made, on the occurrence of the difficulty, were there any Mexican dollars in the Treasury vault (I mean the vault to which the weigher has access) which might have constituted or included the deposits in dispute? This question is answered above in the affirmative but a fact which is to be found in the Assayer's second letter would seem to be full and explicit. The Mitter and Ripner knew that there was an accumulation of Bullion in the Treasury vault: he

made a calculation of the amount from his own book and the weigh book. Damian Casas' deposits, the one in question, was in his book, and its delivery to him was recorded in the weigh-book; the view of all these facts he made his calculation of the number of ounces, not including the Casas deposits, the weight confirmed his calculation.

10 What is the name of the Clerk of the weigh room? How long has he been in the Mint? What is the character that he bears?

M. D. Dimitry is the and has been since the 9th January last the Clerk and weigher since the 16th of January. He is the one most concerned in this difficulty. Richard Parker is the other Clerk and at this time Weigher. I appointed him on the 1st of April. He did not enter on the duties till the 18th after this difficulty had occurred. More Conscientious by honest men I believe there are not to be found in this world, and this is the opinion entertained of them by the most respectable persons in this section of the Country.

I have now answered your several questions, and have to remark that notwithstanding the causes I have assigned for the confusion in the numbering of the deposits in the weigh-book and the consequent tearing out of a sheet, ^{which I admit there has been great carelessness,} you observe unpardonable carelessness; permit me to assign the reasons why I cannot concur in the use of the harsh term 'unpardonable'. I am informed by a person in whom I have full confidence, that in May, 1838, the Mitter and Ripner and the Coiner in this Branch Mint, several to my conversation stated, that they must get rid of every Southern Office, creoles and all who spoke French, that these places should be supplied by persons from Philadelphia, and that then they could manage the Mint as they pleased. Of this intention I have no doubt, as their conduct ever since has been such as to confirm me in this impression. The Mitter and Ripner has alternately attacked the Assayer and Treasurer and uniformly every Clerk that I have appointed. He has withheld information when he ought to have given it to the Clerks and he has done every thing in his power to entrap the Assayer, & embarrass the operations in the Treasury department. Mr. Dimitry is a profound scholar and scientific man, but easily confused and has been overruled and confounded by the overbearing, brow beating and dictatorial conduct of the Mitter and Ripner and the Coiner: and to them I attribute his embarrassment and all the consequent confusion and difficulties. Mr. Parker I have known from infancy and I know him to be strictly honest and indefatigably industrious, and extensively practically experienced in public business having been for many years a

deputy Clerk in the Circuit Court of Wilkinson County, in Mississippi.
 The conduct of the Matter and the manner and the manner has been such
 as to disgust every person who has had any dealings or communications
 with them in this branch of the Mint and I have now to inform you, which I
 was engaged in doing yesterday, on the arrival of your letter, that I have
 written to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting their removal, from
 a deliberate conviction of its being my duty to make the application.
 Accept my thanks for your frank and proper course in
 this matter and assurances of my highest respect David Bradford
 Subt.

Express Mailed
 triple
 PAID
 Dr R. M. Patterson
 Director of the Mint
 Philadelphia

#

#



of New Bedford, Mass.
 Aug. 13. 1839.
 New Orleans.
 Date May 16th.
 with May 24th 1839.

N. O. B. M. N. Orleans May 17. 1839

Doctor R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint

Sir, Your letter of the 7th inst. was received yesterday, & I hasten to comply with your request, in reference to my a/c's with the Treas^r. I am not at all surprised, after all that I have seen in this mint; that our Treasurer is made to reply so promptly & so much to the purpose in relation to the state of things in his office. - If I thought the old gentleman qualified to give the information, I could not believe he would be guilty of making such wilful misrepresentations. - He is made to say, "I am not aware that any warrants have been drawn up (if he stopped here he would have been very near correct,) from the statements of the M. & R. alone, but the a/c's have been compared before full settlement." I have never signed but one warrant for gold and one for silver since the commencement of the operations of this mint & that was last August as stated in a former letter. A few days before these warrants were filled up, an attempt to make out my a/c's was made by copying in part from my books into a book corresponding to the one kept by the weigher of the principal mint. The person who attempted it not being an accountant, made so much confusion, that it was thrown aside as useless, since which time no regular (and I believe I am safe in saying no a/c at all) has been kept of the transfer of bullion to me. Notwithstanding the Treasurer is made to say, "The bullion a/c between the Treas^r & M. & R. has been opened & regularly kept &c." In regard to the annual settlement of a/c's on the 22 Jan^y last. It might be enough to say, that Mr Bradford made that settlement with me, & it was just like the settlement in Aug^t last (if settlement it could be called as no warrants passed between us) and such a bungling piece of business I never saw. - The statements I believe to be correct as they were made to correspond to my books after copying a good part from my statements, (as it was too much trouble to make calculations) and I signed them at their urgent request - but not without informing them that it was not

the way business was transacted at the principal mint - that the warrants always accompanied the statements sent to Washington. Mr Bradford was of a different opinion & so the matter rested. - I believe a copy of the settlement in Jan'y last is made in the weighers book, & a few days since on delivering up the gold to the Treasurer, they made out my debit a/c from the register & opened an a/c in the weighers-book, which was correct in the amt of bullion delivered, but not as to date having made monthly charges instead of charging at the time the bullion is delivered. - As to my a/c's with the Tr. I have all along thought I was safe if I should be one of the parties in the settlement as I have taken care to receive all the bullion deposited & as the auxiliary books for ingots & clippings kept by Mr Tyler and myself agreed. I have anxiously desired frequent settlements for in a place like N.O. every thing is uncertain except yellow fever & it is well for one always to have his house in order.

But this morning I have learned something new: being in the weigh-room when there was a deposit made, I opened the weigh book which was laying on the desk to look over the last deposits (which I have not done since my difficulty with Demitry as the books have been locked up) when the clerk removed it & put it into the desk - on asking for an explanation for his strange conduct - he said Mr Bradford had ordered him not to allow me to see it - upon which Mr Bradford was called, who said it was not proper I should see it as the vouchers from the Assayer were all that was necessary for my purposes. - You will remember that not long ago an order was given to the clerk to give me copies of the Assayer's reports: I was astonished that Mr Bradford would attempt anything of that kind just now; but the heathen proverb will hold good in this case, "That whome the gods intend to destroy they first deprive of reason."

These men at first attempted to change me from my position by parade, but finding it unsuccessful they are now trying what calumny will effect. - I thought I would not trouble you with the vile communications in reference

to my character, which is intended, who thinks it them, so that I may be intended has gone so far in writing certain him in reference to the details or information that I replied that as such from my books & as to no utility I thought thing upon the subject ~~to me~~ above & was m all this was that I m to operate upon - & patriotism & great dis & Bradford Esq &c

About you verbally that there been made in assaying cert & the Ex. Bk. Co. - & that w referred to them by our written communication & I might have an opportunity I asked for nothing but w weeks however this comm mean time, the M & H state to Mess Alex. Gor of Lizardie, that they to assaying to the amt of demand from the Tre for any attack made u I regret deeply that at ed by the Bk. Presses, & as in the opinion of its bes critical, & its existence be found so closely a

int. that to my character, which pass between the Assayer & the Super-
intendent, who thinks it all important that I should read
the matter them, so that I may reply & commit myself. The Super-
intendent has gone so far as to direct that I should give
him in writing certain verbal communications made to
him in reference to the errors made in assaying & any other
details or information that I might possess. Knowing his object
I replied that as such details would have to be gathered
from my books & as he had said my books were of
no utility I thought it proper at this time ^{not} to say any
thing upon the subject. However he again directed ~~as~~
~~to~~ ~~me~~ above & was more successful - the amount of
all this was that I might say something for the Doctor
to operate upon - & what follows shows the Doctor's dep-
patriotism & great disinterestedness.

"S Bradford Esq &c

About three weeks ago, the M & R. reported
to you verbally that there was an excess of 2803 Gold, that errors had
been made in assaying certain deposits of Miss Zacharie, Lizardie
& the Ex. Bk. Co. - & that what these depositors had lost should be
refunded to them by our Treasurer - I requested that an official
written communication should be made to you on the subject, that
I might have an opportunity to defend myself against such a charge.
I asked for nothing but what was right, just & necessary. For three
weeks however this communication was withheld, & in the
mean time, the M & R has so far forgotten himself to
state to Mess Alex. Gordon, Placide Forstall of the firm
of Lizardie, that they had been wronged by errors in
assaying to the amt of \$150 which sum they ought to
demand from the Treasurer of the Mint - I care not
for any attack made upon myself by the M & R - but
I regret deeply that at a period when this Dr. Mint is assau-
ed by the Bk. Presses, & by the Whig party in Congress, so
as in the opinion of its best friends to make its situation
critical, & its existence precarious, an officer should
be found so closely allied with the opponents of the

Mint & of the administration, as to pursue a course the most eminently calculated to destroy the confidence of the public & to give a death blow to the Institution — Last July, when the M & R charged me with a loss of about 44^{lbs} of Gold, there was so much prevarication, misrepresentation, & evil design, that in my letter to you on the Subject, I stated that hereafter whenever I might be charged by the M & R with having made false assays, I should require a creditable witness to identify the Bullion — I have more reason than ever to maintain this position — The assertions & records of the M & R are alike rejected by me as testimony, & until he produces & identifies the Bullion & demonstrates by re-assays that he is right, I shall believe that he is as much in error now as he was last July; — There may be an excess of gold, which however I believe can only be proved by re-assaying all the gold bullion in the mint or working it up into ingots — But then what has that to do with my assays — Errors in weighing may occur as well as errors in assaying, & occasion a loss or gain of metal — It is perhaps proper that I should assign one reason for my having no confidence in the statements of the melta R in his communication to you this morning — I have kept a record of all the Gold I have assayed for the M & R since the settlements of his a/c's last August & I have witnesses besides — & I am confident that no man can identify Bullion which is marked as the gold bars have been — there were numbered as follows —

21 Jan'y 1837	No 1
	2
	2
	3
	0
15 Feby —	5
	5
11 Mar —	0
16 April —	1
19 " —	0
4 May —	0

How are bars that have no marks to be distinguished or identified? Or how is one number

1 to be distinguished from another No 13. The moment I observed this way of marking, I was persuaded that another attack on me was preparing, & I find I was right in my conjecture - There is an insinuation moreover that I cannot pass by - "In regard to the first Bullion separated it is difficult to say what depositor should have the excess, unless it be the Ex^o Bk^o & Co. the gold being returned at an average, which to me is something new in assaying". - That a man who knows nothing about assaying, should therein find something new, is by no means surprising. But the insinuation that I averaged without assaying, & consequently certified that I had done, what I had not done, I repel with the contempt it merits - It is a supposition worthy of its author. - Every one of the 6 numbers containing gold was assayed - the gold was separated from each one & the result confirmed by the humid assay

(Copy)

Respectfully

W. D. Hart Assayer

The gold belonging to the Lizardie's - was found in a melt last June ~~the~~, owing to the report by Mr Eckfeldt stating that some of the assays sent to Philad^a differed so much that there must be some error - I had the bullion in my possession & reported it to the Sup^r who had it assayed & it proved as stated - the Dr got over the hump at the time by saying "some of the visitors had changed the assay pieces on his table" - This gold was put into my care on settlement last August - & had not been settled & never would unless I had stirred up the matter - I called on Mr Gordon & Fortale of the house of Lizardie - the former, at one time a partner in business with our Treasurer & the latter a gentleman his nephew & I suppose on the most intimate terms & told them all about it - So much for the political part of this letter -

Now for the mistakes last July - it is astonishing to me that the Dr with all his cunning should be willing to have this touched upon - After I had agreed with the Sup^r to push the matter no further - the Dr came to me in the most sycophantic manner & offered to make any deductions from deposits & would name to make up the deficiencies - Mr Tyler was in my room about this time when a slip of

of paper was handed me by one of the men from the Assayer, stating that a deduction of 2 mills had been made from a very large deposit of Silver. This was intended to govern me in my calculations - I immediately wrote on the back of the slip of paper "a weak invention of the enemy" & had it returned to him & when he ~~called~~ complained of my severity I told him the allowance by law was sufficient & all I wanted was correctness - Mr Bradford cannot but remember that I contended at the time that the Assayer had no authority to make deductions. - now for the numbering - The numbered bars were fine gold - & the 2 bars of the same number were from the same melt. The bars not numbered were toughened - I have an eye of number 4 on my book of melts - This long paragraph upon numbering is ridiculous - for it is a matter of no consequence how they are numbered so I can designate them - as they have all been worked up into ingots except the last toughening. - As to the averaging it is a little singular.

There was another letter from the Dr on the same day which was of so vile a character that it was thought advisable not to embody it in the one preceding. It is as follows "D Bradford Esq &c

Since I handed you a communication in the forenoon of this day I have reflected on the subject under discussion & wish to state a few more facts. - Last year Mr Durel gave a deposit of Gold to the M & R to be melted prior to its being assayed - it was returned with a loss of 20zs more than the law allows. Mr Durel observed it, & stated the fact to the M & R - who replied it is none of your business Sir? ^{The next morning however he brought the 20zs to Mr D. observing that he had found it.} On another occasion Mr Demitry was engaged when the M & R returned a deposit of Silver which he had melted - he weighed & gave the weight to Demitry who observed that it was short 110zs more than the law allowed the reply was - O! that is nothing we shall

understand each other - is
However when Demitry
bullion, he found that
stating this fact to the
it is nothing - all we had
these situations in the
is a good understanding
was worth nothing when
worth \$100,000 - An
weighing about 50zs
Mr Demitry pointed out
them must be some
back & melt it over
about the proper weight
the art of making 50
is no difficulty in acc
the complains, & which
on his conscience. I b
Demitry for the truth
them being prepar
my before a magistrate

This Durel spoken of
very little removed from
of life & Demitry was
leaves from the weigh
on the Assayer's report
time is to make such
Demitryes may be lo
that no exception on
have the thing proper
me to bear up under
Mrs Maxville has been e
past but is now consa
to the gentlemen in the

the Assayer, made from -
did to govern on the back
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communication
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the M & R
s returned
s, Mr Durel
who replied
however he brought
observing that
engaged when
which he had
Demitry who
the law
we shall

understand each other - it can be made up at another time
However when Demitry on being disengaged, weighed the
bullion, he found that it was about 22 ozs short on
stating this fact to the M & R - that officer again observed,
it is nothing - all we have to do is to understand each other
these situations in the mint are very important when there
is a good understanding - One of the Officers in Philad^a
was worth nothing when he was appointed & now he is
worth \$100,000 - Another deposit of gold coins
weighing about 50 ozs was returned with a gain of 2 ozs
Mr Demitry pointed it out to the M & R who said
there must be some error & that he would take it
back & melt it over - He finally returned it at
about the proper weight - Now if the M & R possesses
the art of making 50 ozs of gold weigh 70 ozs. then
is no difficulty in accounting for the excess of which
he complains, & which seems to be such a heavy burden
on his conscience. I beg to refer you to Mr Durel & Mr
Demitry for the truth of these statements both gen-
tlemen being prepared & willing to give their testimo-
ny before a magistrate respectfully
(CH)

W P Hart Assayer

This Durel spoken of was a most miserable drunkard
very little removed from an idiot owing to his habits
of life & Demitry was the gentleman who took the
leaves from the weigh-book, altered the numbers
on the Assayer's reports &c - The Dr's aim at this
time is to make such a dust that the affair of
Demitryes may be lost sight of - but I feel confident
that no exertion on your part will be wanting to
have the thing properly investigated & that enables
me to bear up under my present trials & difficulties.
Mrs Maxwell has been confined to her bed for six weeks
past but is now convalescent - please give my respects
to the gentlemen in the mint. Your Obedt & humble Servt
J Maxwell M & R Refin

P.S. It might be well to mention that all the gold deposited
in the mint since the commencement amounts to but
4252 ozs. In that pretty amount errors to the amount
of 36 ozs have been made against depositors —
L.M.

From / Jas. Maxwell, Esq.
Meltin & Refiner
Ph. Mint, New Orleans.
Dated May 17. } 1839.
and " 28. }

Philadelphia

Director U.S. Mint

Director R. M. Patterson

PAID

Express mail



2 Sheets only

Mount M. S.
May 16th, 1839

Sir, On a letter received this morning from Mr. Tyler, a case is stated which seems to me to require your particular attention. It ~~is~~ exhibits the strongest circumstantial evidence that one of the Mount ~~heads~~ men, still kept in employment, has been guilty of pecuniary crime while engaged in counting them. This is a very grievous offence, being, ~~a felony~~ not a simple breach of trust, but a felony, punishable by imprisonment at hard labor under the Act of March 1835, and formerly, under the act of 1792, punishable incurring the penalty of death. I beg you for such information, as to this case, as may show your impressions as to the grounds of suspicion, and the reasons that induce you to allow the individual to remain in the office. Under my obligation of "general supervision" I feel it my duty to ask a report from you as to this matter.

Wm
P. M. D.

To
David Bradford, Esq
Sup. Br. Court
N. H.

1844

To David Bradford, Esq.
Supt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

May 16, 1839.

Albion U. S.
May 16th '39

Sir,

Your letter of the 7th & 8th instant
was received yesterday and today.

George Wauley's bill, for the bill, had
been already paid, on your order, though
without notice from you. If your request
for rags is attended to. ~~Offence~~ Two
pairs of Dime and of Half-dime dies
are also added, and will be forwarded
as soon as possible. It is important
that an acknowledgment of the receipt
of dies should never be neglected. If
lost or stolen, they might be used
for dangerous purposes, and the fact
should be promptly known, that means
may be taken to prevent the mischief.
I make this remark because you have
not acknowledged the receipt of the
following dies sent to you, viz:

2 per Dime dies sent Jan. 21, 1839.

2 " Half Dime " " " "

2 " Dime " " March 18, "

2 " Half Dime " " " 28, "

I cannot suppose that two assay balances can be much any for your Assayer, if he had one that could be depended upon. Some defect in the knife-edge is a common occurrence, and easily removed by a good Mechanic. I am sure that Mr. Tyler will adjust the balance if you request him. It would take a long time to make you a new one, and Mr. Santoro is fully occupied, - one of his tasks being the adjustment of the large weights for your Mint, which, after our waiting so long for Mr. Hassler, I have cannot to be brought here.

The claims of your Contractors are very venacious. When I came to examine the plans for your Mint, I found several defects requiring to be corrected, but nearly all the changes suggested arose from my desire to furnish, in the building, accommodations for the Superintendent, and the Coiner & Melters. This object I thought of great importance, and I still think so. With these

Officers residing in the building, the Mint is more safe, and the business more conveniently and therefore more effectually attended to. Besides, the salaries are low for so responsible a place as New Orleans, and I felt it to be desirable that these officers should be relieved from the heavy item of rent. I perhaps do not understand what you mean by the original design, when you speak of being "much excited at finding the arrangements different" from it. The principal variation is one which has given you a home. It ought to be distinctly understood, moreover, that the attention proposed and approved was decidedly calculated to make the building less costly. It was proposed, ^{for example} to dispense with all the groin arches in your wing of the building; yet I see entire groin arches charged for. I see also an extra charge for substituting a wooden stairway for one of stone. It is impossible for me, however, to form any ac-

curate judgment of this business,
which moreover was never committed
to my charge; - Gen. Gordon being
the responsible agent. It is proba-
ble, ~~that~~ however, that the Secretary of
the Treasury may apply to me in
consequence of your communication to
him, and I will then present such
views on the matter as my imperfect
information may furnish to me.

R. M. P.

D

To/
Daniel Bradford Esq.
Sup. Bd. Court,
New Orleans.

77

(Private)

New Orleans May 13th 1839

Dear Sir

It will be pleasing to you to learn, that, ~~since~~
 amidst all our vexations and hindrances from bad superintendence
 the small press has done its daily duty for more than a week
 past, of 124 lbs (fourdaupins) or 41,000 half Dimes per day
 without any kind of accident or hindrance, excepting the clipping
 of a piece and consequent crushing of a die, which was soon ~~re-~~

The same number of pieces per day are struck when
 running upon Dimes — I am sorry to say that only
 about 100,000 half Dollars have been coined — It has however
 fully established ~~the~~ in my mind, the position I have always
 contended for (viz) that there is nothing in the quality of the force
 obtained in this way to produce a different ^{upon a coin} effect, from that obtained
 by a blow or more sudden pressure — But that when the
 same degree of force is given, the slow pressure would in general
 rather have the advantage, in its effect upon a yielding body —

I am satisfied the power of our large press is ample for $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars
 though it must be admitted, in a philosophical discussion of the
 subject, that the disproportion between the ~~the~~ effect produced
 and the weight of material employed, is amazing, compared
 with that obtained by means of a blow from a hammer —

I am further satisfied that the system, will prove
 equally satisfactory when applied to the largest denominations
 of coin — I have ^{been} much pressed for the small coins
 still hoping to get a sufficient supply before hand, to allow me
 to resume the coining of half dollars — The disadvantages of
 change from one to the other are so great that I have avoided it
 as much as possible, but I believe that circumstances as we

before the public, we ^{may} make a handsome apology in the number of
pieces struck — I expect to resume the evening of half dollar
by the end of this week, and if the press holds out, you shall have
a more satisfactory account of its performance by the end
of this month.

You may wonder why I continue to endure the trials of
which I complain, only in my private communications to
you. The truth is sir, that in this hot climate, an Officer
may not with impunity, speak disrespectfully, or complain of,
a subordinate, much less may he hope to prevail against
his superior Officer, who has all power in his own hands,
either to annoy by employing his Public, by misrepresent-
-ations to the Director, or to the Government, or by the fashion-
-able business of calling him to the field of honor, to defend
his cause, (which peradventure ^{he} may not ^{consider} worth the trouble)
either with the Rifle or Broad sword as his fancy may incline him.

To be frank, and sincere, I really think that you owe
it to us and to the cause, to give us your efficient protection, which
I am sure of you wish to do, but which permit me to say, cannot
in my opinion, be done, through the medium of official communi-
-cations from us — I would thank you to give me your advice in
these matters, and to inform me if my communications have been
made to you from any source reflecting upon my course or conduct
which you feel at liberty to communicate to me — and believe
me to be

Sincerely and truly yours

Reuben T. Lytle

To /
Hon. R. M. Patterson
Director of the History Museum

Mint of the United States,
May 9th, 1839.

Sir,

I send herewith a copy of a letter written by me this morning to the Supt. of the New Orleans Mint. The condition of things at that institution gives me much uneasiness. I consider it a bad feature in the transaction that Mr. Bradford has not seen proper to write to me on the occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful Servt.

signed R. M. Patterson
Director.

To / Hon. Levi Woodbury, }
Secretary of Treasury

Mint of the United States.
May 9th, 1839.

Sir,

I have this moment received a letter from Mr. Marshall, of the 27th ult., giving me further details with regard to the transactions connected with the deposit of Mexican dollars ^{of the 16th of April.} I do not find, in this communication, any thing ~~requiring~~ ^{bearing} ~~being~~ very particularly upon the investigation requested of you in my letter of the 7th inst., unless it may be that some explanation is given as to the confusion among the numbers, and that it leaves no still in doubt whether the 200 Mexican dollars were really missing from the Treasurer's vault. There is, however, a circumstance stated in Mr. Marshall's letter which has excited my indignation, and to which I must pray your immediate attention. It is that a threatening note, of which a copy

is subjoined, has been sent by
Mr. Dimity, (the Clerk of the
High-room,) threatening a personal
attack upon the Student & Refiner.
If Mr. Maxwell thought he had
reason to suspect any one attached
to the Unit, it was his duty to
make his suspicions known, and,
if the individual, thus ^{suspected} ~~under~~ ~~sus-~~
~~picious~~, has dared, while the matter
was under official investigation,
to ~~character~~ a resort to brute force
for the maintaining of his character,
I am sure you will see the pro-
priety of dismissing him instantly
from your employment.

P. M. P.

I

To / David Bradford Esq.

(Copy.)

To Jas. Maxwell, Sir, You

P.S. A copy of the above letter
to you, with Mr. Dimity's note sub-
joined, is sent to the Secretary of the
Society.

U. S. B. Mint New Orleans

May 8th 1839

Sir

Yesterday morning Mr. Gordon the Com^r together with Messrs Mitchell & Fox, Contractors for this building, called on me and presented the account (of which enclosed you have a copy) to me to give my order thereon to our Treasurer for its payment. I informed them that we had not funds enough to do it and that I would have to write to the Secy of the Treasury on the matter which I have done.

More than a year ago Mr. G. told me that he feared he had paid M & F. too much on the Contract for the Building. Since then I have had them paid by our Treasurer for work not included in the Contract with the approval of the Com^r viz: to Mitchell, on the 28th July 1838 \$6444.21 and to Fox, on the 11th September 1838 \$1321.40.

Mr. G. referred me to the Notary, Mr. Cuvillier, before whom the Contract for this building was Executed by him self and these Contractors, for all information, on my first interview with him after my appointment; but some time after I understood some alterations had been made in the plan or drawings and I did not consider myself particularly charged with the execution and fulfilment of the Contract. I never saw the plans and drawings till the first week of last January, when I was much excited at finding the arrangements were so different from the original design.

I have requested the Secy of the Treas^y to give me direct or through you such information and instructions in relation to the enclosed account as he may deem proper and requisite for me. Your own views, directions and advice on the matter will be thankfully received, at your earliest convenience, by Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford, Supt.

(Copy) Apayno Office 19th Apr^l 1839

David Bradford Esq^r }
Sup^t Br M^o U. S. V. O. } Sir

Agreeably to your request
I have carefully tested the fine silver I employ in assaying.
I have found it to be pure. In a Communication I had the honor
to address you in the month of July 1838 I stated that I
considered the knife edge of the assaying balance very defective and
that in consequence I was in perpetual danger of making errors of
one milligram, generally on our side. The defect that I perceive
is the rough or serrated appearance of about one half the knife edge
which causes a not insensibility to the weight of about 1st when
the utmost delicacy is required. I suggested that my department
should be supplied with another balance. Mr. Tyler, who
examined the balance pronounced it more defective than
I had supposed it to be. He promised to regulate it for
me — but unfortunately has never yet been able to spare the time
to do it. Under the circumstances

then in which I have been placed I
have done the best I could both
for the Government and the public
I remain very respectfully

Yours
(sd) Wm. P. Fort
Apayno

Min't U.S.
May 7th, 1839.

Sir,

Your letter of the 24th of April, though sent by the Express Mail, was not received till yesterday. The circumstances which you detail, respecting the missing deposits, are very suspicious, and have given me great uneasiness. The course which it has seemed to me proper to take in the case has been, first to lay the whole matter before the Secretary of the Treasury, and secondly to ask a full explanation of it from the Superintendent of your Mint. In a matter of such delicacy, deeply involving personal character, nothing can be done ought to be done until both parties are heard. No further steps, therefore, can be taken, until I receive the report which I have asked from Mr. Bradford.

There is a remark at the close of your letter, with regard to which I must beg for an explanation. You say you are confident that the Treasurer has not found any

account for you, and that though
you have asked twenty times for
a settlement, you have always been
put off; also that no warrant has
passed between you and the Treasurer
since August last.

Now I write to Mr. Bradford,
on the 5th of February, on the subject
of a similar complaint made by you
in a letter of Jan. 21st, and inquiries
were made by him of the Treasurer, to
which replies were made which seemed
to me satisfactory, but which appear
to be inconsistent with ~~your~~ the remarks
in your late letter. I send subjoined
a copy of Mr. Forstall's communication,
and beg that you will explain to
me the cause of the very different
accounts which you and he present.

P. M. S.

To/ James Mearns, Esq.
Mills & Ropes
Providence, R. I.

[Here copy Mr. Forstall's letter
to Mr. Bradford, of Feb. 16, 1827.]

Minb. M. S.

May 7th, 1839.

Sir,

Please to copy this letter on foolscap paper.

On a letter which I received yesterday from James Maxwell Esq., the Member and Referee of your Minb., he gives to me a statement of an occurrence which has caused me much uneasiness. The last letter of Mr. Maxwell is somewhat obscure, but the case, as I understand it, may be summed up as follows:

[I then copy from my letter to Sec. of Treasury, written yesterday.]

Thus far the transactions point to my view a very bad appearance, - but there comes, on the other side, the statement that your the Clerk of the Minb. is sustained by you in his course; from which ~~circumstances~~ I infer that there are circumstances in the case unexplained to me, and with regard to which I beg that you will promptly and fully explain your present view. I would ask, particularly, answers to the following questions.

1. By whom was the deposit of

Mexican dollars made? Was it made,
and a receipt given for it?

3. Was the deposit duly recorded
at the time, and does that record
remain on the book as originally made?

Was the ~~value~~ ^{amount} of the deposit \$8? If so, what was No. 100?

4. Is it customary with you to
make deposits of Mexican dollars for
assay?

5. Does the Clerk ^{state} assert that these
dollars were given to Mr. Marshall, or
to the man who makes deposits for
assay? If so, does he state any
circumstances attending their delivery,
by which the fact might be ascertained,
such as the presence of other persons, &c.

6. Did Dr. Hunt, at the time, ⁱⁿ
~~question~~ make any assay from bars
of the Mexican standard, and which
he could refer to the deposit in ques-
tion?

7. Can any satisfactory reason
be given for the removal of a leaf
or leaves from the Night-book, and
for the alteration of the number on
the blank filled up for the Assayer,
and returned by him?

8. At the time in question, were
there any other Mexican dollars in
the Treasurer's vault?

9. When your examination was
made, on the occurrence of the
difficulty, were there any Mexi-
can dollars in the Treasurer's vault, (I
mean the vault to which the Night-book
access,) which might have constitu-
ted or included the ~~disputed~~ deposit
in dispute?

10. What is the name of the Clerk
of the Night-room? How long has he
been in the office? What is the
character which he bears?

I have felt it my duty to com-
municate to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury the statement of Mr. Marshall,
as I have given it to you, and have
told him that I would apply to you
for a report on the subject. This will
be looked for with great anxiety.
The claim must be kept beyond the
reach of suspicion.

David Bradford, Esq. } P.M.P.
Sup. Br. Clerk, N.O. } D

(Confidential)

New Orleans May 7th 1837

Dear Sir

I have duly received your favor of the 20th ult. And again I have to acknowledge the obligation I am under for ~~the~~ your kindness in meeting my little commissions — In regard to the explanations given by you in answer to my letter of the 29th March, I return you my sincere thanks for the clear and independent exposition of the matters in question — It was precisely in effect what I have been contending for, and what I have often expressed to Mr Bradford, to be your views and practice, and the obvious intention of the law — In fact I never supposed there was any "intrinsic difficulty" in the question, nor for a moment doubted that he understood the justice and propriety of the thing I had of the matter, and hence the negation, and the danger there is that he will continue to pursue the same selfish policy — I have often wondered why it is that it seems my inevitable doom, to have some "rock ahead" of provoking as it is undesired — I believe I have done and said all that duty requires of me, and as for "personal sacrifices" I have always borne my full share of them — I think I have before said that this order of things cannot possibly continue, and I now believe in all sincerity and respect that it is idle to talk of dispatching business as we ought to do, to save us from disaster, without either a new Superintendent or a new Treasurer (an Independent one who will stand between us and the Superintendent)

On what I wrote you about Mr Dimity I was mistaken, and the new neighbor does not appear at all



competent to the duties of the place - it is only a few days since I was rudely spoken to by Mr Bradford for having 40,000 half dimes changed which were not on Mr Dimity's books, and finally an appeal was had to the deposit box to prove my account correct - I have been persecuted with a list of deficiencies in holes of coins, counted and del^d by me to the Treasurer and accounted by Mr Bradford, men in which many boxes of 10,000 and 15,000 pieces proved short by 10 - 15 - 20 - and even 30 pieces - This I said was out of the question as I could not make such mistakes, and I heard no more of the list - I afterwards recounted by myself and my son ten boxes of 5,000 dimes each and finding them all exactly right they were recounted again in the Treasurer's office ~~by~~ when many of them came out a few pieces wanting - one box in particular was 2 pieces short, it was then at my suggestion given again into the hands of the same individual ^{in order to try him} to count over (he supposing it another box) and it came out 3 pieces short - Other circumstances convinced the Treasurer and Mr Dimity that the man could to was not trust worthy in short that he was a thief, and refused afterwards to allow him ^{to} handle the billion or coins - Still however he is retained as door keeper - (This is the man who had been (long before) before sent to myself and Mr Bradford as a dangerous man, believed to be a thief, and I had kept him as much as possible out of my rooms, and had begged the Superintendent - out to get rid of him - From these and other circumstances as I could mention I have strong doubts whether I could possibly obtain the dismissal (through the Superintendent) of one of

any of my men, however I might find it necessary for the safety of my property - A day or two after the receipt of your explanation, I found it necessary to stop the works on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock on account Mr Bradford setting his men (coloured men and others) to washing and scrubbing the hall, floors, although he had agreed or two before agreed to my suggestion to do that work in the afternoon after the mint was closed at 2 o'clock.

I forwarded to you, a copy of my last report to the Superintendent, in which I was under the necessity of stating that the ^{small} press had been damaged by an accident, I have since learned that the press was going at the time at the rate of about 120 pieces per minute so that the occurrence did not detract at all from the merits of the press. I am fully persuaded of the wisdom and propriety of its introduction into the United States Mint, It is stated in the report that the half dollar press was in operation, I am sorry to say that I see since that the socket in the triangle is cracked so as to let the oil through - but I have not the slightest doubt of finally making that press ~~or~~ work as satisfactorily as the other which is now striking 40,000 pieces a day.

With great respect
I am your sincere friend
and obedient servant
P. F. S. G.

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint

The United States
To John Mitchell

D^r

For additional work executed under the altered plan submitted to and approved by the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th Dec^r 1835.

For Closing two doors in Engine room 1 st and 2 ^d story	\$20.00
" 666 feet of wall 1 1/2 brick thick & an extra foot of wall done by order of the Commissioner	
" 720 do do 4 do	
" 120 do do 1 1/2 do	53256 bricks @ 20.
" 75 do do 4 do	20.00
" Closing one opening in Black Smith Shop	
" filling up an extra foot in Centre building by order of the Commissioner. 104 x 96	1245.00
" do front wing & galleries 40 x 96	
" do extreme west wing & galleries 35 x 42 = 1660 yds @ 2 1/2/100	40.00
" Changing two openings in 56 basement story	
" 4 Extra Chimneys out of 56. 62 x 6	
" 1 do over No 8 26 x 6	29.252
" 6 groin arches in rooms 6 & 7	1998.00
" Cutting out and filling up 3 openings fronting on the galleries one in the Centre of Engine room	80.00
" Cutting two loop holes in rooms 52 & 53	20.00
" Peter Cunningham's bills for repairs around extra chimneys	98.93
" Placing rooms 6 & 7. 202 yards @ \$3.	606.00
" Extra flight of moulded steps	2500.00
" 105 feet of extra dwarf wall @ \$7.50	787.00
" For foundations & plinths for dwarf wall	74.50
" Extra work in Wincalving furnace	1637.00
" 2 walls in basement story 15 x 19 10260 B. @ \$20	205.20
" 2 do do under steps 15 x 19 10260 B.	205.20
" 2 do do principal story 6624 B.	132.48
" 2 do do basement story 23 x 15 17250 B.	345.00
" 2 do do side of stairs west wing 24 x 32 25352 B.	507.04
" 2 do do 16 x 7 4032 B.	80.95
	<u>\$12258.95</u>

The United States
To Benjn. F. Fox

D^r

For additional work executed under the altered plan submitted to and approved by the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th Dec^r 1835.

For 4 doors complete in the hall and two in the principal story	\$160.00
" 1 do large folding, from hall to rolling room	60.00
" 3 do under galleries 1 st 2 ^d & 3 ^d stories N wing	120.00
" 1 do leading from No 1. to 3 Centre building	40.00
For flooring the following rooms	
No 27. 15 x 32 No 36. 15 x 32	
" 20. 15 x 24 " 21. 13 x 24	
" 22. 13 x 24 " 23. 15 x 24	
" 24. 15 x 24 " 25. 13 x 24	
" 38. 13 x 24 " 39. 15 x 24 = 2648 yds @ \$20.	729.00
" Two flights of wood stairs in place of stone	900.00
" for girders & 4 Columns Ionic caps and base	350.00
" additional hand rail & see for two flights instead of one	294.00
" Truss partition in each wing @ 97.50 each	195.00
" 6 groin Centres	480.00
" Finishing Ceiling of Galleries in place of plastering	500.00
" and painting the same	
" Ceiling the 2 ^d and 3 ^d stories engine room 4800 ft @ 2 1/2/100	576.00
" Painting the same	175.00
" door and frame in gable	10.00
	<u>\$4629.00</u>

The Superintendent of the Branch Mint of the United States in the City of New Orleans will be pleased to pay the foregoing accounts of Messrs. John Mitchell and Benj. F. Fox, it being for additional work done on the building, as will appear from the detailed accounts — amounting to the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty eight dollars fifty five cents.

New Orleans 6th May 1839.
signed Duplicates
(sig^d) Martin Gordon Sec^y
Com^r J.

The statement of Mr. Maxwell is so obscure, that it is impossible to tell on what grounds he would impute fraud to the Weigher, or how deep the difficulty goes.

To clear the subject of extraneous matter, we suppose -

1. That on a certain date, a deposit of Mexican coins was made; whether it was weighed or not, does not appear satisfactorily; as at first, he "supposes there was about two hundred" dollars in the parcel - and afterwards speaks of a number, "corresponding in weight, name, date" &c. to the identical deposit.

2. This deposit was not melted.

3. In a few days after, it was declared by the weigher to be in the Melters possession, as No. 98. Mr. Maxwell ascertained that this was not the case. A reference to the weigh-book proved, that some leaves had been torn out, and the numbers altered in such a way as to produce the greatest confusion.

4. After much altercation, the affair presented itself in this entangled state: The Assayer was satisfied that the dollars had not been melted, nor assayed, nor reported on without assaying; & of course, that the Treasury still had it. Yet there was his report, ^{showing} certifying that it had, at least, been reported on, with or without assay. The Weigher offered to indemnify Mr. Maxwell, & the Sup^t to relieve him by an official letter. But the Melter not being satisfied, re-examined the Assayer's report, and then found,

5. That the Mexican dollars, which were originally numbered 100 (if this very obscure part of the letter is understood) was sent up as such to the Assayer, who reported on it; and upon the return of the report, N^o 100 was altered to N^o 98, "to answer to the N^o of the weigh-book." Why it was numbered wrong on the weigh-book, does not appear; but hence all the confusion arose.

It appears to us that the Weigher is chargeable with a reckless mode of keeping accounts; for nothing can be more dangerous to all parties concerned, than thus tampering with entries, - altering numbers, & tearing out leaves; yet it is not by any means evident that he intended to defraud; because

1. Suppose that Mr. Maxwell had been charged with the dollars as N^o 98; how does it appear that he could have been re-charged with them? If that was the wrong number, the true 98 must have been displaced, or duplicated, and the error must have been exposed.

2. The Weigher offered to make up any deficiency; an unwarrantable offer, on his part, as there is no fund for such a purpose; still, it shows an honest intention.

3. The Sup^t offered to explain & relieve, by an official letter; the construction, and the effect, of such a letter, cannot easily be seen, but at least it shows a fair spirit.

4. Mr. Maxwell, himself, does not show how he would have been wronged.

Lastly, Mr. M. complains that he has not had a satisfactory settlement since last August. - We have decisive evidence, that such a settlement was had on the 31st December

last, which received ~~the~~ his approbation, confirmed by his signature, sometime in February following.

Upon the whole, we see nothing in this matter but unmistaken proof of a want of mutual confidence & accommodation.

Very respectfully,

J. R. Eschfeldt, &

M. E. Sutcliffe.

Statement of the Assayers
of the N. S. Mint in re-
lation to the difficulty
at the New Orleans Br.
Mint on the 16th ult.

May 6. 1839.

U. S. Mint New Orleans
May 2nd 1839.

Sir

I herewith enclose my Monthly
Reports for the months of March and April
of the Bullion received and the Coins
struck in those months at this B. Mint.

I received yesterday your letter
of the 21st April last and the two bills
of lading enclosed.

On the last of March I directed
the Treasurer Clerk to make out the enclosed
Report for that month when a few days after
not finding it called on me for the form
by which to make it out sent from the
Mint, and I regret to say that I have
mislaid it as well as your letter of the 14th
of February 1838, having kept both together,
but hope the enclosed reports will be
satisfactory, and will be thankful to
you for another form as I may not by
the end of this month if ever find the
one I have lost or mislaid.

Very Respectfully,

Your Humble

Servant

David Bradford
Sub.

To

D. R. M. Patterson
Director
Mint Philad^a

in my letter of the 24 inst. agreeably to the usage of the principal mint, sent
 three thousand dollars should be recd before delivering them to the
 again - when I discovered that an assay had been taken from each of the
 it out to the Superintendent. He immediately went to the Assayer and
 with an assay piece as when cut from a bar, saying the bar had dis-
 made a mistake in taking three assays instead of two & had put it by
 I have requested the accounts of the Treasurer might be brought up to

Monthly Statement of Bullion Deposited for Coinage at the U.S. Mint - N Orleans & of Coins delivered by owner to Treasurer

1839			Standard Weight	Dolls	Cents	1839	half Dollars	Dolls	half Dollars	Total	Amount
Mar.	1	Geo. Harvey	Mex Coins -	105	12	119 99	Mar 5 th	15.000		15.000	00
"	5	A. Cordero	Mex bullion	504	06	586 47	" 7 th	215.000		215.000	00
"	"	Ando Calivarez	do do	47	45		" 8 th	10.000		500	00
"	"	do do	do do	44	80		" 18 th	40.000		2000	00
"	"	do do	do do	68	11	352 38	" 25 th	90.000		4500	00
"	"	do do	do do	59	82	739 05	Apr 6 th	100.000	52.000	64.000	52.000
"	"	do do	do do	58	50		" 12 th				
"	"	do do	do do	80 7	44	32	" 16 th	30.000		5.000	00
"	7	M. de Lizardi	Hon do	55	62	64 72	"	120.000		6.000	00
"	"	A. Cordero	do do	502	91	552 47	" 30 th	10.000		500	00
"	"	P. de Gacharrie	Ent from Gold	8	57	9 74	" 25 th		56.000	18.000	00
"	12	Mc Pitton	Mex Coins	16 05	08	1885 31	" 30 th	10.000		1000	00
"	16	Robt. Haughton	Foreign Coins	16 25	52	1889 18		40.000		9000	00
"	21	Vigors & Co	Mex bullion	12 97	50	1509 81		270.000	580.000	106.000	101.500
"	25	Anto. Mace	do do	56	57	65 59					
"	"	do do	from Gold	17	05	19 78					
"	25	Hyde & Co	French Coins	260	69	505 24					
"	"	Quachas	do do	89	50	105 91					
"	26	Donithy	Mex bullion	160	50	186 76					
"	27	Mr H. Kerr	do do	151	06	175 71					
"	28	Hyde & Co	do do	165	41	190 15					
Apr	6	E. Brewster	Ho Hand Dollars	98	00	114 05					
"	8	Joan Uchu	Mex Dollars	757	54	858 22					
"	"	L. Pavy	do do	84	60	98 43					
"	"	Mr J. Hart	do do	171	45	199 50					
"	"	Barat Bank	Haus Dols	1535	69	1785 93					
"	"	J. Parehu	Mex Dols	171	96	200 09					
"	9	Wm J. Burgess	do	85	76	100					
"	"	Manuels	do	129	85	151 09					
"	"	MacKlin	do	86	31	100 43					
"	10	Wart & Co	Old Silver	86	33	100 45					
"	"	E. Richardson	do do	171	84	199 97					
"	"	L. Holmes	Mex Dols	84	81	98 68					
"	"	Gooden & Co	do do	88	80	102 33					
"	"	E. Baylen	do do	86		99 84					
"	"	Seckles & Co	do do	85	61	99 61					
"	"	J. Brown	do do	85	31	99 26					
"	11	J. B. Taylor	do do	101	55	118 17					
"	16	J. R. Lounan	do do	212	74	247 55					
"	"	A. Costa	do do	154	25	156 21					
"	"	Louisiana State Bank	Haus Dols	412	66	480 18					
"	"	M. Letten	Mex Coins -	597	28	694 96					
"	"	do do	do do	171	60	199 68					
"	"	J. Cotton	do do	86	42	100 46					
"	"	Otehabalia	Bank French Coins	1705	10	1981 78					
"	"	W. Vials	Mex Dols	860	16	1000 90					
"	"	E. Monier	Haus do	191	86	225 52					
"	"	L. Barbat	Ornam etc -	885	04						
"	"	do do	Mex bullion	571	91	3695 41					
"	"	J. Young	Mex Dols	86	02	100 07					
"	"	J. B. Barrella	Mex Bullion	91	14	106 05					
"	18	E. Fickner	Haus Dols	314	40	499 20					
"	"	do do	French Coins	109	61						
"	"	W. Casas	Mex Dols	182	48	212 31					
"	"	Otehabalia	Bank Sp Dols	1705	72	1984 85					
"	20	B. Piffet	Mex Dols	127	82	148 15					
"	"	A. Molla	Old Silver	80	83	94 03					
"	22	S. Mc Huffie	Mex Dols Bull	179	55	308 97					
"	"	J. L. Folley	do do	1187	49	1581 80					
"	24	Donithy	do do	1127	68	1506 04					
"	"	M. Monans	do do	258	12	500 55					
"	26	D. Williams	do do	1723	50	2005 52					
"	27	E. L. Randall	do do	85	69	91 57					

2,444.50

do	do	do	do	58	50	12
do	do	do	do	58	50	16
do	do	do	do	44	32	16
7	M de Ligardi	Am	do	55	62	64 72
"	P. Cordaro	do	do	502	91	552 47
"	P. Al Pachane	Ent from Gold		8	57	9 74
12	No. Gotton	Mex Coins		1605	08	1845 31
16	Robt. Laughton	Foreign Coins		1625	52	1889 18
21	Vigors & Co	Mex Bullion		1299	50	1509 81
23	Anto. Mace	do do		56	57	65 57
"	do	do from Gold		17	65	19 78
25	Hyde & Co	French Coins		260	69	505 24
"	Thaddeus	do do		89	50	105 91
26	Samuel	Mex Bullion		160	50	186 76
27	Wm H. Kerr	do do		151	06	175 71
28	Hyde & Co	do do		165	41	190 15
Apr 6	E. Brewster	& Co Hand Dollars		98	00	714 05
"	8. Van Ucker	Mex Dollars		737	54	858 22
"	L. Pavy	do do		84	60	98 43
"	Wm P. Hart	do do		171	45	199 50
"	Samuel Baugh	Hand Dollars		1555	69	1785 96
"	P. Garche	Mex Dollars		171	96	200 09
9	Wm J. Burgess	do		85	76	100
"	Samuel	do		129	85	151 09
"	Maxwell	do		86	81	100 43
10	Hart & Co	Old Silver		86	55	100 45
"	E. L. Richardson	do do		171	84	199 97
"	L. Holmes	Mex Dollars		84	81	98 68
"	Godwin & Co	do do		88	80	105 35
"	C. Boylen	do do		86		99 84
"	Stollis & Co	do do		85	61	99 61
"	P. Brown	do do		85	31	99 26
11	P. B. Taylor	do do		101	55	118 17
16	J. R. Cooney	do do		212	74	247 55
"	A. Costa	do do		154	25	156 21
"	Louisiana State Bank	Hand Dollars		412	66	480 18
"	M. Gotton	Mex Coins		597	28	694 96
"	do	do do		171	60	199 68
"	P. Gotton	do do		86	42	100 46
"	Atchafalpa Bank	French Coins		1705	10	1981 78
"	W. Vials	Mex Dollars		860	16	1000 90
"	E. Monier	Hand do		191	86	225 32
"	L. Barbat	Oranpita		885	04	
"	do	Mex Bullion		571	91	1695 41
"	J. Young	Mex Dollars		86	02	100 07
"	J. B. Burrella	Mex Bullion		91	14	106 05
18	E. Lickner	Hand Dollars		314	40	499 20
"	do	French Coins		109	61	
"	D. Casas	Mex Dollars		182	48	212 31
"	Atchafalpa Bank	Sp Dollars		1705	72	1984 83
20	B. Piffet	Mex Dollars		127	52	148 15
"	A. Gollan	Old Silver		80	83	94 05
22	S. Mc Haffie	Mex Dollars		179	59	308 97
"	J. L. Kelley	do do		1187	69	1581 80
24	Samuel	do do		1122	88	1506 04
"	M. Kinnane	do do		258	12	500 55
26	H. Williams	do do		1723	50	2005 52
27	C. L. Radvall	do do		85	69	97 57
"	J. A. Reid	do do		178	32	201 68
"	J. H. Gamble	do do		172	58	200 58
"	Wm. McManis	do do		95	77	109 11
"	L. Chan	do do		86	11	100 20
Approved				5140	05	5911 62

David Bradford
Sup't

10.000	50.000	5.000 00
120.000		6.000 00
10.000		500 00
	50.000	15.000 00
	10.000	1.000 00
	40.000	9.000 00
270.000	550.000	100.000 101.500 00

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Boat 100

Monthly Statement of Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage at the U. S. Mint New Orleans

Date		Description	Ozs	Dec	Dolls	Cts
1839						
March	1	Jas Hoepfner German Coins	13.692		254.72	
"	6	J. P. Chirac Mexican Bullion	74.086			
"	"	do do	91.790			
"	"	do do	90.818	8.829		
"	"	do do	91.267			
"	"	do do	107.555			
"	"	do do	19.043			
"	"	J. Borders do	30.888		574.64	
"	"	do Gold from Silver	22.222		413.43	
"	"	L. W. Zachary Mex Bullion	53.060		987.16	
"	"	do do	13.455		250.32	
"	"	Benoist & Hackney German Coins	12.238		227.68	
"	"	M. de Ligandibo Mex Bullion	39.114		727.62	
"	22	Atchafalaya Bank Brit Coins	25.988		483.50	
"	23	J. Davenport do	25.967		483.10	
"	"	A. Moape Mex Bullion	90.489		1683.51	
"	"	do do	11.820		219.90	
"	26	Benoist & Hackney German Coins	73.990		1376.55	
"	27	do do	48.678		905.73	
"	30	do do	10.479		194.95	
			946.635	17.611	81	
			211	0.32	13.926	23
			735	603	13,695	58
April	6	Benoist & Hackney German Coins	52.260		972.27	
"	16	J. A Kelly do	5.503		102.38	
"	"	Benoist & Hackney do	54.463		1013.26	
"	24	M. de Ligandibo Mex Bullion	168.388		3132.80	
"	"	L. Babbat Gold from Silver	6.618			
"	"	do do	2.009		150.50	
			289.241	5371.21		
Approved David Bradford Sup.						

Monthly Report
of Silver deposits
and Coinage

Monthly Report
of Gold deposits

1881

Br of the Mint of the U.S. A.O. April 27, 1839

Doctor B. M. Patterson
Director of the U.S. Mint. 3
Sir,

I have found on reading over the copy of my letter to you of the 24th inst., that it will be necessary for me to give some further explanation, that you may be more fully informed in regard to our difficulties. - You may be at a loss to know what will be done for a voucher for no. 100 if the Assayer's report No 100 was changed to No. 98. - The deposit of french crowns & hammered dollars spoken of in my former letter, was by direction of the Weigher (putting into the boxes of coins sent out to be melted the numbers on paper) stamped No 182 of 99. - I have always objected to this way of numbering, proposing the method adopted at the principal Mint of continuing the numbers for a considerable time. - which has been some times followed but owing to the frequent changes in the clerk of the weigh-room it has been changed. - Being in the weigh-room at the time the deposit of F.C. & H.D. was brought in, I pointed out to the Weigher, how much better it would be to continue the numbers. He agreed with me & accordingly had no 2 of 99 stamped 100. - There were two bars of No 99 & one of No 100. - An assay was taken from each of the bars. - two Assayer's reports are in the Treasurer's possession. - One No 182 of No 99 answering to the deposit of F.C. & H.D. spoken of above, the other originally No 100, changed to 98 by the Weigher, without the consent of the Assayer, ^{and then} answering to the deposit of Mexican dollars in dispute. - The Weigher remarked at the time I told him the bullion in question was not among the bullion then about to be delivered. - The weight of deposit No 98 is wrong, it should be 173 ozs some decs. (the lot of \$200 mex & the amt said by him at the time to have been deposited) instead of 183 ozs some decs. the lot on the weigh-book, although he had paid the deposit in small change, which was reported to be \$212 or thereabouts. - I said if that be the case, it is a singular coincidence that the same mistake should occur after as before melting; his reply was, that the weights remained in the scale until it was melted & as it weighed the same he did not think it necessary to examine the weights. - again, two deposits of mex & of 100 & ea had been received by the Treasurer before this deposit & had been ~~received~~ kept by the Treasurer (to be reported on, as explained in my letter of the 24 inst agreeably to the usage of the principal mint,) until two or three thousand dollars should be recd. before delivering them to the M & Refiner. - again - when I discovered that an assay had been taken from each of the bars & pointed it out to the Superintendent, he immediately went to the Assayer and returned with an assay piece as when cut from a bar, saying the Dr had discovered he ^{made a} mistake in taking three assays instead of two & had put it by. - again, I have requested that the accounts of the Treasurer might be brought up to see

if the deposit in question might not be found, which I believe has not been done, although the clerks & Mr Bradford and I believe Dr. Hart as he was in the office, were at work all last Sunday, a thing I am sure you will disapprove of. Now for some explanation in regard to the report of the Assayer to the Superintendent in reference to this matter. I will first give the parts of the report which I consider most important, & then show you why the Assayer finds it necessary to resort to such trifling arguments to sustain himself and his friend Gemetry. The following is the report. "My opinion then is that the W. H. Refiner is clearly exonerated & sustained in one of his positions in reference to Casas' deposits, and that the error exists in the Treasurer's department. That the irregular numbering inevitably lead me into error, & most probably produced the mistake in the Treasurer's department. But in reference to the other position of the W. H., that he never melted the said deposits of Casas, I am inclined to believe that he did receive & melt that deposit, because few otherwise would the weight after melting appear in the weighing book." Furthermore I am constrained to say that I firmly believe that the W. H. has repeatedly endeavored to lead me into error, so as to afford ground for accusation & my dismissal from office. I have ample testimony to establish this point, but will select a single case by way of illustration: In the month of July, last when Mr. Lillie was clerk in the Treasury office, there occurred great irregularity & confusion in the entries in the silver weighing book. I fortunately discovered it & requested Mr. Dard the chief clerk to speak to the W. H. on the subject. His reply was that he had nothing to do with it and that I might find it out as I should. As to the first clause it is unnecessary to notice it as my letters I think have fully explained my views in regard to it, but the last is of a more serious character. The Assayer discovers great ignorance of my business, if he believes me responsible for the manner in which the clerks discharge their duties in the weighing room. although I do not believe that any great confusion and irregularity will be found on the weighing book, if so it is the Treasurer is responsible. - in regard to melting for the Treasurer, it will be found on examination that the loss is much less in melting than at the principal mint, & the melting promptly attended to, which if I understand my duties is all that is required, but I have on all occasions shown every disposition to explain & accommodate & it is false, that I should have said he might & it may be well to remark that it ~~is not~~ has not the words after melting before it although I believe
* The deposit in dispute. ^{every other deposit on the weighing book has that has been melted, but has the words "paid in small coins" before it.}

find it out as he could - as to the numbering my men will testify that I have repeatedly requested them to use great care, & as the direction comes from the Receiver & as I never make an entry in the weighing book I cannot see how the Assayer's remarks in regard to irregularities of the entries in the weighing book will apply to me. I repeat again that on examination of the weighing book no such irregularities in the entries will be found. - The secret of the whole matter is this, the Doctor makes great mistakes in assaying silver containing gold, & he well knows it & unless he can throw the responsibility on some one he is in a bad way; - I have from time to time found out these mistakes & fortunately for me they have been in the greatest number of cases in favor of the Mint. The first separation I made I found I was a good deal short, & when I informed him, he treated it with great indifference which made my situation I assure you very unpleasant. after a time I found I had a considerable excess, which I informed the Superintendent & informed him to what depositor it belonged and the amount, being about \$140, which I am pretty sure cannot have not been settled although the person who made the deposit lives in N.O. A few days ago having finished separating I informed the Superintendent that I should have considerable amount of gold more necessary to make up my order without requiring any postage, say between four & five hundred dollars & that I would show him & Dr. Hart my books & the way in which one at least of the mistakes occurred & also point out the deposits from which I believe the gold was separated. After conferring with the Dr. who asked examining the book ^(the Superintendent) he said he did not believe the Dr. could make such mistakes, and so the matter has remained. Now will see the necessity of the Assayer taking the advantage of the present difficulty to get rid of the former one. As to my doing any thing to lead him ~~astray~~ into error &c. if such be the case, I should be removed immediately, for I am acting a most guilty part. There has never been any thing done by me to which the Dr. could object. It was done by the consent of the Superintendent & the knowledge of the Coiner. - Now I had reasons for doubting the correctness of the Assay. I had a few melts divided so as to have two assays from the same melt & when I found he made a slight difference I informed him of it immediately & he re-assayed. In such a case there could not possibly be any injustice done to any ^{an} only that the Assayer would

June 26, 2014

Enter 1920

Leave:

Box 29

Folder: New Orleans 1830

Start picture:

End picture: 819

Notes: Det. & Encl. in

with following items

Box 21

Folder: New Orleans 1830 (cont.)

Start: 818

End: 746

Box 28

Folder: New Orleans 1830

Start: 745 End: 648

Box 28 Folder: New Orleans

Start: 649 End:

HAISER

RECEIVED

have two assays to make instead of one. — But a more singular position than all is this; the Superintendent contends that my books not being mentioned in the law are of no account. It is truly amusing to see the manoeuvring of ^{the} Superintendent to get ^{over} this matter. I called on Gen. Gordon & explained the whole matter to him. He said it was what he had expected seeing the men appointed as clerks for the Treasurer. He advised me to write to you immediately explaining all the circumstances. He has often when visiting the Mint warned me to be on my guard or I would be ruined. I send you a copy of a letter received from the Neighbor who is the one I must transact business with in ~~my accounts~~ ^{the settlement of my} ~~delinquency~~ to the accounts with the Treasurer.

Singls.

Express Mail.

Paid.

Doctor R. M. Patterson.
Director of the U.S. Mint.
Philadelphia.
Pa.

To Jas. Maxwell. Sir. You have accused me of fraud. The cause of ~~my~~ your enmity towards me, is the little regard I have paid to the numerous hints & suggestions on your part to subserve your vile purposes. Your conduct deserves chastisement. I shall try to administer it. Whenever & wherever I may meet out of the precincts of the Mint, it is my firm ~~resolve~~ determination to attack you. I warn you to be on your guard. W. D. Dimetry —

In regard to the contents of this & the former letter I do hope that you will make a thorough investigation. — Particularly in regard to my trying to lead the assayer into error. I remain Your Humble & Obedt Servant.

P.S. The proportions of acid used by us is —
about 1 to 30 Mr B. being wrong in the ratio.

James Maxwell
Metter & Refiner

David Bradford Lyle

Sup^t U.S. Mint

N. O.

Assayer's office 25 April 1859

Sir, When invited by you yesterday to meet the officers of the Mint for the purpose of investigating a certain affair which has transpired in the Treasurer's office, I felt it my duty to decline your proposition from a sense of propriety and decorum. You are aware Sir, that there is one of the officers with whom I cannot personally deliberate in any business, who is always thrown into a violent paroxysm of passion whenever I happen to differ with him in opinion, and whose language under this excitement is unfeeling, overbearing, insulting & disconcerting. At the same time I was as anxious as any of the officers to investigate the affair, & I have alone in my office attentively & patiently considered all the facts of the case, & now have the honor to submit my opinion. It is evident that unless the numbers stamped on the Bullion which has been melted by the Melters & Refiners previous to its being assayed, correspond with the numbers of the deposits in the weighing book, it is impossible for the Assayer to identify any deposit when called on to make the assay. Confusion & error must inevitably result. On the contrary no difficulty whatever can exist when the numbers correspond, when if there happens to be more than one melt in a deposit, the different melts are countermarked 1. 2. 3 &c. And

number, say 99 identified one deposit with the entry in the weighing book, & the countermarking makes evident the number & succession of melts.

On Saturday April 20th I was called to assay three deposits. I found two portions of Bullion, each marked No. 99 and countermarked 1, said to be one deposit, the first a melt of Mexican Dollars - the second of French Crowns. No. 100 was pointed out to me as the second deposit, and No. 101 as the third. What reason had I to doubt that there were three deposits before me, as I saw the three numbers 99, 100, & 101, which corresponded with the entries in the weighing book. Again, altho' both parcels of Bullion pointed out to me as the two melts of No. 99 were countermarked 1 & 2 instead of 1 & 3, I thought it was an oversight of the marker, & as the difference of weight & size identified the two separate parcels, I was satisfied with the explanation I received. But now I am told that No. 100 is the second melt of deposit 99 - If so, I ask why was it so marked, & how could it do otherwise than mislead the Assayer? The deposit in the weighing book has but the one number 99, but according to the above system of marking every thing is thrown into inevitable confusion. I have however no hesitation in saying that as it requires the two numbers 99 and No. 100 to make the weight of the said deposit, there can be no doubt but that No. 100 belongs to that deposit, & represents the melt of French Crowns, & that consequently the deposit of Damian Cases which I had supposed to be assayed, & for which I have given a certificate, is missing. I have after repeated assays found a difference of 1 gr to exist between the two parcels of Bullion marked 99, & said to be one melt. There appears from my report to be a difference of 2 gr , because I deducted as is customary for the benefit of the M & R, 1 gr from the largest melt. No. 100 gave by actual assay 890, but I returned it

N^o II

The hammered dollars of Tichenor's ^{deposit} No. 99, weighed 321.02 an amount of Silver that the moulds will easily contain. It is worthy of remark then that they were divided into two parcels of Bullion. It was unnecessary as it cannot be supposed that either the Melters & Refiners or his workmen are ignorant on this subject. It would seem to have been done designedly to embarrass, particularly when it is recollected that the second melt of that deposit, consisting, as it was then supposed of French Crowns, was marked 100, the number of Cases' deposit on the weighing book, whilst the two parcels of Bullion resulting from the melt of Ham. Dollars were marked 99. - My attention is now called to the French Crowns and what has become of them? In Philadelphia and here, they have always averaged 909 gr whilst the Bullion returned by the M & R. as being those Crowns gave the little after repeated assays of 896 - the average standard of Mexican Dollars. Tichenor who made the deposit is a partner in the Merchants Bank & is considered by the Money Market as second to no one as a judge of Coins; the idea of their having been counterfeited is very improbable, & there must have been many to make a difference of 13 gr on so small a deposit as 110.02. The Cash in the Treasurer's Office has been balanced, & has been found to be right. The entries of weighing, reweighing, & delivery to the M & R of Cases' deposit, are to be found in the Treasurers books, & moreover on the M & R's own book, a decisive fact, of which I was not aware when I wrote my first letter.

But again, after these entries had been made in
the weighing book, & in the M&R's book, I am
informed that the M&R, aware that he was
charged with Casa's deposit, stated to Mr. Dimetry
one day, that he ought to have a certain specified
amount of Bullion in the Vault. Mr. D. proposed
to weigh it; he was aided in the process by the
M&R, and the result accorded within two or three
ounces with the M&R's calculation. It is evident
that his calculation must have been based on the
entries in the weighing book, & seeing those entries,
would he not have included Casa's deposit in the
amount specified, if he had not received it?
To my mind a certain conclusion that he did
receive it.

From the consideration of these new
facts, I am of opinion that the M&R has received
Casa's & Tschernoo's deposits, & that the Mexican
dollars of Casa's deposit took the place, by design
or inadvertently, I pretend not to say, of the French
Cousins, & that the French Cousins have never
been assayed, that they have disappeared, & probably
have gone into the pot with other bullion, a
mistake that might easily occur when clippings
are being melted, & when there are so many
small deposits as we have had lately.

(a copy)

Respectfully Yrs
Wm. B. Root
Assayer

895, consequently by striking out the entry in my book accompanied by an explanatory note, the error will be rectified so far as I am concerned. I have however to request that my report of Damian Casas' deposit be returned to me. The Mullet & Refiner then, as the titles of the supposed second melt of 99 & of 100, happened to be exactly alike, will experience no difficulty & sustain no loss by taking them as they now stand Nos 1 & 1 of 99 & at 894 & No 100 at 895.

My opinion then is that the Mullet and Refiner is clearly exonerated & sustained in ^{one of his} positions in reference to Casas' deposit, and that the error exists in the Treasurer's Department. That the irregular numbering inevitably led me into error, & most probably produced the mistake in the Treasurer's Department. But that in reference to the other positions of the Mullet & Refiner, that he never melted the said deposit of Casas, I am inclined to believe that he did receive & melt that deposit, because here otherwise would the weight after melting appear in the weighing book.

Furthermore I am constrained to say that I firmly believe that the Mullet & Refiner has repeatedly endeavored to lead me into error, so as to afford ground for accusation & my dismissal from office. I have ample testimony to establish this point, but will select a single case by way of illustration. In the month of July last when Mr. Little was Clerk in the Treasurer's office, there occurred great irregularity & confusion in the entries in the ^{weighing} book. I fortunately discovered it, & requested Mr. Durd the chief clerk to speak to the M&R in the subject. His reply was that he had nothing to do with it, & that I might find it out as I could! - Respectfully

W. P. Hart

(Copy)

(page 1.)

New Orleans 24th April 1859
David Bradford Esq^r
Superintendent of the Mint
Sir

In compliance with the direction given in your letter of this day, I beg leave to state the following facts - 1^o On my being appointed clerk in the Treasurer's Office, I understood that in order to carry out the views of the government and throw into circulation as much small change as possible, which under existing circumstances could not be done without a slight deviation from the regular routine of business, you had directed that small coins should be given to all persons & for all sums from \$5 to \$100 of Mexican, Peruvian, or any good dollar. But in consequence of the supply of Mexican bullion being temporarily cut off by the French Blockade, it was found necessary in order to get a supply of bullion for coinage to put a stop to this proceeding, and to require in every instance a deposit to be made according to the regular routine of business in the mint. It was decided that the minimum amount should be \$100. In consequence these small deposits of Mexican dollars became very numerous. The Minter & Refiner early in April told me that these small deposits gave him too much trouble, and that they were expensive, causing an unnecessary consumption of fuel - I replied I could not change the course adopted in the Office until

I should receive further instructions. 2° A few days afterwards the M & R. adverted again to the system of depositing for small change, I observed to me, give all applicants small change for dollars, & keep all the deposits by, until they amount to a full melt-remarking further, the assayer returned his reports for Mexican dollars 893. 894. & 895, and that he was sure they would on an average yield 896. I afterwards received instructions to receive small deposits and lay them by as proposed. I soon perceived however that there was confusion in the numbering in the weigh book: & here it may be proper for me to explain how the confusion in the numbering took place. The M & R. selected occasionally a deposit, and instead of giving it the number in the weigh book, he gave it his consecutive number - Let it be supposed that there were seven small deposits entered in the weigh books & numbered 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97 - & that the M & R. selected 95 as suitable to his purposes in melting clippings - if he marked it 91, because the last one he marked was 90 it is plain how confusion must of necessity enter. This confusion he produced, and finding that a page of the weigh book was very much impaired by the alteration of numbers to make them agree with his numbering, I directed Mr Parker to remove the leaf and make a fair copy in the book - considering that book as merely a memorandum book, and the Register

as a true and important record. I was not aware of the impropriety of so acting in a public office - I deeply regret my error. In consequence of the great embarrassment and inconvenience thus produced, I observed to the M & R. that I could not continue that system. No deposits were made & entered in the weigh book that were not melted. On the 16th April Tichnor made a deposit of Hammered dolls weighing 322.30 gds & French Crowns 110.45 gds. Damian Casas also made a deposit of Mexican dollars weighing 183.50 gds. On the original receipt, the weight of the dollars is returned 173.50. In the confusion arising from so many small deposits of \$100. I made an error and threw in 10 gds too much for Casas' deposit of dollars which accounts for the difference of weight; I mentioned this to the M & R. observing I do believe I have made some error here, and I firmly believe that it was this circumstance which prompted ^{him} at first to deny having received that deposit - The 10 gds too much that I have paid to Casas, I have charged to myself. 3° All the bullion received as soon as the assayer had taken off a sufficient portion for assay, was passed to the M & R. at his request, he stating that he was always in want of bullion to keep his men at work. 4° Up to that time the M & R. the M & R. had treated me with great kindness, conversing with me in an unreserved manner & demonstrating an uncalled for friendship. 5th The M & R. told me to ask the assayer to report

all the Mexican Dollars at 896, without their being
melted or assayed, remarking, that he could always
save himself from censure as his reports hitherto had
been 893. 894. 895; and that he M. & R. would be
sure to make a profit of one half per cent. I told
him that I was certain the assayer would do no such
thing, and on his insinuating it again, I said that I
would not be the bearer of such a message or propo-
sition. He became offended and asked me for an
settlement of accounts, which I proceeded to immediately.
It was then for the first time that he said he had not
received Damian Casas' deposit. I was at first
induced to believe him altho entered in his own books
but on his asserting that it had never been melted, I
at once perceived his motive and design, for I was
sure that it had been melted, and that the weights
had been ^{entered} after melting in the weighing. I remember the
minute details of the circumstance, the weights having
not yet been removed from the scales. He then said
"You have it in the vaults, you must have so much of
the small deposits." The precise weight I do not
recollect. I begged him to examine them. He himself
helped me to carry out the box, and after weighing them
the weight was found correct according to his own state-
ment but without including the deposit of Damian Casas.
I need not speak of the two pounds each marked 99
made of 321 grs of Fichero's Dollars by the M & R. &

of what was said to be French crown being marked 100 which was the original number of Damian Casas deposit. Your attention has been sufficiently directed to that subject. I have balanced my cash I found no excess, and I am persuaded that the M & R. had received the deposit of Damian Casas. I begged of him to examine his vault as he had done mine, which request was not granted.

I think proper to state further that at the time the M & R treated me kindly, on one occasion he returned a deposit of silver, that he had melted prior to its being assayed. when I was very engaged, he said he would weigh it himself, and ⁱⁿ handing me the weight I observed ~~it~~ to him that it was 1190 Shuk - he said "O never mind, we can make that up an other time; However when I was disengaged I weighed it I found that it was about 2290 Shuk and when I pointed out the fact to the M & R, he said that it was nothing between us - we shall understand each other. These are very good situations in the Mint. I know an officer at the Mint in Philadelphia who was poor when he was appointed and is now worth \$100,000.

On another occasion he brought in a half burnt dollar which he said belonged to a certain deposit, and that he had found it in the bottom of the pot, There was no such kind of dollar in the deposit to which he

alluded. And again a small deposit of German Gold
coins weighing 5 gms was returned by the M & R.
weighing 7 gms as I read the number and value of
the coins. He saw that he was wrong, and observed that
he must have made a mistake, he then took it
back with him, and sometime after returned it, but
still rather over the original weight. The standard was
only 869. That is three milligrams below the average standard
of the same coins, a very large number of which have
assayed here for the first time.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servant

M. D. Dimetry

.....

(Copy)

U. S. Br. Mint New Orleans April 25th 1854
Dr Sir

In answer to your note of this date respecting the
turning a Leaf out of the weigh Book of Silver Bullion
and requesting from me the facts and circumstances
in regard to it. I did it at the instance of the
Chief Clerk Mr Dimetry on or about the 22nd instant
he stated to me at the time that it was the intention of
the Superintendent to change the mode of melting in
some way, I did not at the time understand the operation
but had since learned that it was to reserve the small deposits
until a considerable amount was collected and there being sev-
eral in at the time he said it would alter the numbers on the Book,
and he crossed out all the numbers and in doing so blotted the
Book he then told me to tear out the Leaf and reenter the deposits
which were on the Leaf, and at the same time to make the numbers
correct as they should be which I did. I still have the Leaf in my desk
(which was torn out) (I think this is all that took place) - We looked at the
Assayers Reports for the deposits that had been assayed and only copied them
on the Book and those that had not yet been melted were put into the vault
and made a large deposit or melt of as was directed by the Supt.

Respectfully Your Obedt. Servant

R. Plunk

U. S. Br. Mint
May 17. 1854

Sir,

I could not have the foregoing copies of the Statements of the Clerks ready
in time to send yesterday and think proper to send them to you to day.

To: J. A. M. Patterson
Director, Mint
Philad.

Yr Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Supt.

From

David Bradford, Esq.

Supt. N. O. Ph. Mint.

Dated May 17. } 1889
Recd " 25. }

Exprop. of ~~the~~ *the* *the*
Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,
April 29th, 1839.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in answer to mine of the 1st proposing certain inquiries respecting the operations of your Mint. I thank you for the explicit, frank, and comprehensive answers which you have sent me. They have been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It was to be expected that the principal delays & difficulties would occur in the Coiner's department; since the machinery which he employs is extensive and complicated, and the first arrangement of it was necessarily entrusted to an individual not connected with the Mint or acquainted with its operations. Mr. Tyle is an accomplished mechanician, however, and, though he may be slow in his work, is sure, and will, in the end, have his department in fine order.

I believe, with you, that your efforts
will be able to accomplish the ob-
jects for which it was founded; and,
whatever may be the course adopted
as to the other Branches, I hope that
a full and fair trial will be given
yours.

P.M.P.

To
David Bradford, Esq
Sup. Br. Meet
New Haven.

25 1/2
104/ 1500 (1442
100
460
016
440
416
24
218

From
Jos. Maxwell, Esq.,
Mellin & Refiner,
Pr. Mint, New Orleans.

dated April 24. } 1839.
rec'd May 6. }

May 1839

Branch of the Mint of the U.S.
New Orleans April 24. 1839

Doctor R. M. Patterson, }
Director of the U.S. Mint. }

Sir,

I am under the necessity of making known to you a serious difficulty which has occurred this morning in the mint, - and request your opinion, as upon it rests my determination of remaining here or not. - On the 16th inst, two deposits were made; - the first deposit two numbers, one of hammered dollars & the other of French crowns. - the last deposit Mexican dollars, supposed to be about two hundred. - The first deposit one no. of 321 ozs & the other of 150 ozs, was melted, but the Mexican coin was retained by the Treasurer to be reported on without melting, agreeably to an understanding with the Superintendent, (who is the acting Treasurer,) and who informed me that it was consistent with the views of the Assayer, - the quality having been fully ascertained, having previously melted a large number of small deposits of Mex-coins, and also as it was the usage of the principal Mint. - I had received some bullion from the Weigher the day these deposits were made and had been in the practice of receiving them as soon as reported, that I might use them with the clippings, being out of bullion. - When I again rec^d bullion from the Weigher, which was in a few days after the above, I found among the Assayer's reports one of number 98 corresponding in weight, name, date

and kind of coin to the deposit of Mexican coins referred to, which had been retained by the Treasurer as above mentioned: — I remarked to the weigher that No 98 was not among the parcels of bullion delivered at that time, — he said I had it and went off. — after convincing myself that it was not the case, I informed the Treasurer of it & refused to take the bullion then in the weigh-room, until the difficulty was adjusted. — On examination of the weigh-book I found that some of the depositor's names had been removed by taking out two pages and that the numbers altered in such a way as to produce the greatest confusion. I immediately requested of the Superintendent that an investigation be made before all the Officers; knowing that if left to himself it would be passed by without any action. —

Mr Bradford agreed to my request but postponed it until the following day: On the following morning I called on him but he positively refused to have any of the Officers present after consulting with Dr Hort; who declined having anything to do with it; I then proposed that Mr Gordon be present, but that he also refused. — We then commenced an examination of the books and the bullion on hand, also the person who melts the deposits. — The weigher still insisted that the deposit in question had been melted and assayed, but offered to make up the deficiency. — Mr Bradford was determined to sustain him although the leaves had been torn out of the book of original entries, the numbers altered, and the young man who melts the deposits — was positive that number 98

had not been melted, not only having a distinct recollection of no such deposit being sent out, but keeping a memorandum on a slate in the melting room of number & date of the deposit melted: As the Assayer said that he had not reported on any deposit not melted & the report of the Assayer lay before me, I must confess I was brought to my wits end. — Mr Bradford then offered to give me an official letter to satisfy me, to remove all censure, although he believed the deposit melted & assayed, but in some way lost; — a letter of that kind might have satisfied me twelve months ago, but I have seen so much of this kind of work in the mint, that I was determined not to let it pass so easily. — In the evening Mr Bradford informed me, that Dr Hort had made some investigation by assaying the bullion on hand to, and was satisfied I was correct in what I contended for, that the bullion had not been melted. As the matter weighed a good deal on my mind, the following morning I was induced to examine more closely the assayer's reports and found the clue to the whole affair. — The numbers had been changed by the weigher to answer to the nos. of the weigh book — No 100 had been changed to 98 the deposit in dispute — he had filled up a blank with the name of depositor, weight & kind of coin corresponding to the deposit no 98 but numbered it 100 & when returned altered it to 98, I saw another number altered but was prevented from investigating any further. — Mr Bradford still sustained the weigher saying that the alteration of numbers had nothing to do with the assayer's reports — although it

is well known that the assayer's register must correspond to the register of the Treasurer in number, and also with the weigh-book & Melted Refiners books: I have stated the matter to you briefly, not being able to give you on paper the impressions that the strange conduct of the Superintendent in this matter has made on mind - I can have but one opinion in regard to the weigher & that is, that he intended to defraud, which in an unguarded moment I told him.

Express Mail.

PAID



Doctor R. W. Patterson.

Director of the U.S. Mint.

Philadelphia

Pa.

Our Treasurer is unfit for his office & it is altogether impossible that any amount of business can be done with such a Treasurer. - I am confident no a/c has been opened for me for I have asked twenty times for a settlement & have always been put off - There has not a warrant passed between me & the Treasurer since last August & that one was not correct - I could file ten pages with such statements but let this suffice for the present. I remain Yours Truly & Obedt. Servt. Wm. Mayode. Wm.

Mint of the United States,
April 20. 1839.

Sir,

We send two Bills of Lading of Acid
shipped on the 6th + 16th insts., in all 30 Casks,
viz:

25 Casks Nitric Acid

Nos. 1 to 25 - 2201 lbs @ 12½¢

5 Casks Sulphuric Acid

Nos. 26 to 30 - 599 lbs @ 44¢

Your order for pure Nitric Acid came too late
to be added to the above; but it will be shipped
immediately together with the copper for alloy.

Please say to Dr. Stork that the barometer,
sent on for repair in November last, tho' put
in hands immediately ^{on its arrival,} ~~is now just completed &~~
~~will be returned immediately,~~ delayed till
this time, but is now finished & will be returned
at once.

Your letter, post-marked April 8th, enclosing
^{in favor of} a draft, ~~for~~ Mr. Tyler, for \$400. - was duly received.

David Bradford, Esq.

Supt. Pr. Mint,

New Orleans.

R. M. S.

[Signature]

Philada. April 18th 1839

J^r Patterson

Dear Sir

Enclosed please receive bills of
lading for Acid for U. S. Br. Mint at New Orleans
shipped per Brig L'Orient, together with invoice
for both it and the lot per Brig Snow, sent some
days since.

From favour of yesterday per Com. Denning with
order for Pure Acid for same mint we made this
morning & shall be attended to with as little delay
as possible, we would have sent a part of it along
with the last ten ^{as requested} casks, but the vessel had
already left the wharf

Very respectfully

Yours obt^d. servant

John Parr & Co.

(Copy.)

I deem it an act of Justice to Mr. Wm. E. Spofford to state my full and entire confidence in his abilities and integrity, and believe him well qualified for the duties of the office to which he was appointed under me. My confidence in him has never for a moment been shaken; and for the short time he was in my office his duties were performed to my entire satisfaction: I made no charge against him, nor have I any to make. His dismissal was the official act of the Superintendent, which, I understand, I have no authority to oppose.

(Signed) Edm. Horstall,
Treas.^r Mr. Mint
(N. O.)

New Orleans, April 18. 1839.

U S B Mint New Orleans

Sir

I have to Request that you
procure and send to the Asayer of this
B. Mint a Carboy of pure nitric acid.
also some Copper for the Mitter & Refiner
as he finds the Copper he gets here unfit for
his purposes.

I enclose a draft on, and a
letter to you for Mr. Tyler.

In haste

Y^r M^t S^t.

D. R. M. Patterson
Director
Mint
Phila^a

David Bradford
Capt.

U. S. B. Mint New Orleans
April 17th 1839.

Sir,

I am very desirous that Mr. Spofford should be allowed his travelling expenses in returning to Philadelphia but I fear I am ~~not~~ authorized to make him the allowance. If you think I am, I request that you pay him one hundred dollars, out of the funds in your hands to the C^r of the Treasurer of this B. Mint, and oblige,

Your faithful servant
David Bradford
Sup^t

T. D^r R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a

From David Bradford, Esq.,
Sup^t. M^t. Mint,
New Orleans

Dated April 17. }
and June 3. } 1839.

By hand of Mr. Spofford.

Attention of
Mr. Spofford

Director of the
Mint
Philadelphia

To
Dr. A. A. M. Patterson

Coiners Office

New Orleans B^r. Mint

New Orleans, April 16th 1839

Sir

In reply to your request of the 13th ultimo, that I report to you at my earliest convenience &c, I have the honor to submit the following.

From the date of your request, it would seem that an earlier reply might have been required of me, but from a verbal understanding between us, and a desire to bring into my report matters which have but just transpired, I was led to believe that the delay would be excuseable, particularly as you are aware that my time is nearly all devoted to the management of the operations of my department, and to increasing the facilities thereof— Since my report of the 31st of July last, (which was the time of suspending our operations for the season) there has been coined at this Branch Mint 41,000 pieces in Dimes, 350,000 pieces in Half Dimes, and, 80,000 pieces in Half Dollars, making since the resumption 841,000 pieces, which added to 406,000 pieces previously struck in Dimes, amounts to 1,247,000 pieces— No ^{other} denominations of Coin have as yet been struck, owing to the great demands upon us for Dimes & Half Dimes. During the summer recess of last year, the greater part of ^{the} workmen employed were re-engaged (generally at a small advance of wages) and all vacancies filled ready for the

resumption of business in the fall — Since resuming our operations two of my workmen have left, and one of the vacancies has been filled with a suitable person, at the lowest rate of wages, the other I pursue supplying in the same manner, in order to avoid all unnecessary expense for wages.

One of my annealing furnaces remains unfinished (owing to the sudden death of the principal workman, who was engaged upon it, at a time when it was less inconvenient than now to have that work going on) But, the one we have is sufficient for present use — The Milling Machine for Half Dollars, has been found to answer tolerably well, but owing to the weakness of the frame or (stand) it was necessary to pass the Planchets twice through.

The Cutting presses, the Draw Benches, the Rolls and indeed all the machinery in the Cutting Milling and Rolling rooms, continue in good working condition, with the exception of occasional accidents and the wear to which all such machinery is liable — The small Coining Press, had struck over a million of pieces without any serious accident, but, at length an accident has occurred, such as I have been in constant apprehension of, which has considerably damaged the Press — I have anticipated in some degree the effects of such shocks in the large press, by detaching the fly wheel, and connecting it to its shaft, only with a friction

Coupling. This arrangement prevents the strain upon the shaft from ever exceeding the common working strain. The large press continues to work in a very satisfactory manner, so far as regards the general application, but I believe it will be found expedient hereafter at a leisure time, to make considerable alterations in some of the details, in order to render its operations as effective and certain as desirable.

Among the more obvious amendments in trifling ^{particulars} connected with the machinery, is that of preventing the unpleasant noise of the connections between the Rolls and their driving wheels — This is effected by means of a wooden support, under the middle of the lower connecting bar, which keeps it from falling, and then by introducing a spring support for the upper one between them, this spring is necessary to allow the upper roll to rise and fall the required distance, Owing to the arduousness of my duties in the endeavour to supply the demands for small coins, and to produce a quantity of Half Dollars sufficient to pay off our dues to depositors.

I have not yet been able to do anything to the middle sized press, and not having any settled plan for proceeding in its completion, it is impossible for me at the present time to state how long a time will be required to get it to work, I am anxious to get it to work as soon as possible, but from the number and nature of its defects, it is necessary

that I should give it my undivided attention for a time, before anything can be advantageously done upon it. The amendments should be thorough and complete, that its performance may be depended upon. The small coining press, works with tolerably certainty at the speed of one hundred ^{pieces} per minute but on account of the irregularity of the motion of the steam engine it is not thought safe to gear it at quite so high a speed. A separate steam engine for the presses, seems to be the proper way of obtaining an equal motion, so that they may be safely run at the highest speeds, I suggest therefore, that as soon as all the presses are in operation, and all the arrangements and fixtures are complete, a small engine be procured for that purpose, this plan has been found expedient in the Mint at Philadelphia.

The driving pulleys &c for the large lathe and a line of shafting, pulleys &c for the department of the Melter & Refiner, are in progress, and will soon be completed. I beg leave to remark in this place, as the time is approaching, when it may be expected of my department, to execute all orders promptly delivered to me for that purpose, and in the manner best calculated to meet the views of yourself, the Director, and the Government, in satisfying the wants of the Public. I feel it my duty to request that in filling the vacancy of Weighing

Clerk, in the Treasury Office you will consider the propriety of securing the services of one who has the entire confidence of all parties concerned. Permit me to urge this as a matter of high importance to every Officer of the Mint, but, more particularly to the Treasurer, the Melter & Refiner and the Coiner.

From your disposition to afford every reasonable facility and security to the Officers of Departments, and to promote kind feeling among them, I cannot doubt of your willingness to authorize the Treasurer to select his weigher with the advice and consent of the other Officers above named. In regard to what has already been effected in my department, it may be proper here to state, that had I looked only to the present a larger amount of coinage might have been made, and I am fully aware of the importance to ourselves and to the Institution, of an early favorable Impression, as well as of ^{the} necessitous demands of the community, but I cannot resist the conviction that such a course would have been attended ultimately, with disadvantages immensely greater than the temporary benefits, on as much as it would have tended to ^{the adoption of} an imperfect system, and half way measures, which might ever remain a dead weight to cripple our future success and usefulness.

It will be found on reference to the Treasurer's Book, that I delivered to him in the month of January 76,000 pieces, in February 128,000 and in March 370,000 pieces in Dimes & Half Dimes, and I have reason to believe the

result of the present month's labour, will show a continued
progressive increase in the effectiveness of the department
under my direction - The large Coining Press being now
in successful operation, will of course swell the amt
of Coinage in value with the same amount of labour.

Allow me to call your attention to the subject
of securing the building against fire, and to suggest
to you the propriety of procuring several small hand
Engines (say three or four) with sufficient accompanying
hose, to be kept constantly filled with water and
ready for immediate use, in different parts of the
Mint, one might be placed in the Left, one in the
Assayers' one in the Melter & Refiners and one in the
Coiners' rooms

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Phos. L. L.
Coiner in Mint

To/
David Bradford Esq
Superintendent

Mr.
Covins

(Express Mail) ~~double~~

Dr. R. W. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia (Pa.)

From

Rufus Tyler, Esq.,
Corner of N. Mint,
New Orleans.
dated April 16.
and May 13. { 1839.

he

Philada. April 15th 1859

Dr Patterson

Dear Sir

Enclosed please receive
bills of lading for twenty carboys acid for U. S.
Br. Mint, New Orleans per Brig Snow, there are
thirty carboys in all. but the Captain ~~of~~ the
vessel declined taking the balance for want
of room, we expect to send them however in
a few days, when we will send you bills of lading
& invoice for the whole

Very respectfully

Yours obt'd. servt.

John Fairbanks

Branch Mint New Orleans April 9th 1839
Dear Sir

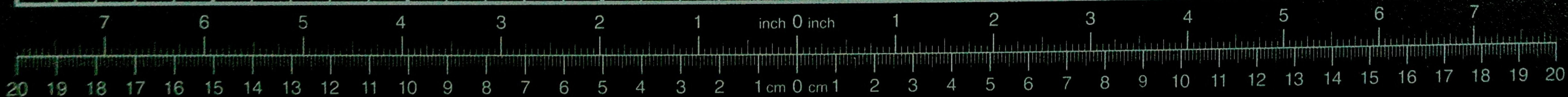
Of the above \$400.00 please to
pay to Messrs Baldwin & Colton, grocers, the
sum of one hundred and ninety seven dollars
(\$197.00) and the remaining \$203.00 to Mr
A. Martin of the Infantry Regiment and greatly
oblige

Your sincere friend
and Obed^t Servant

James Taylor

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the U States Mint
Philad^a

197.
203
\$400.



22 APR 1968

1999

• Short, over one and not over two pages.

Small, over two and not over three pages.

Flower, Petal and Sepal.

Blank and circular, on foolscap paper, of one, two and three pages, as above. Also ruled and figured.

Thanks for "mail received," on medium paper.
both sides ruled.

... für "malle" ...

Same for "made received," for distributing of
 four, etc. etc.

... "entirely new," etc., etc., etc.

Blank for "newspapers and pamphlets received,"

Same for "arrows current," on folio post page, ruled.

do do no quarto por

Four bills, on foolscap paper, 6 on a sheet, with

Stine,	do.	do.	9	do.	do.
Stine,	do.	do.	12	do.	do.

do.	do.	do.	12	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	12	do.	with

Two books of proposals for mail contracts, one about 130 pages, the other about 250, more or less

two to three thousand each.

The contracts for printing, binding, and stationery, will be let separately to the lowest bidder, properly reached according to law.

The lowest bidders will be ascertained as follows, viz: Before the bids are opened, the Department will estimate, as accurately as practicable, the quantity of printing, binding, and stationery of each description advertised for, which will be wanted during the year. These quantities will be multiplied by the prices contained in the bids, and the products added together. That bid which thus produces the lowest aggregate result, will be taken as the lowest bid.

March 15-16

AMOS KENDALL.

Washington, January 30.

THE special commissioner appointed to investigate the validity of the assents of certain Creek Indians to the contract made between Gen. Jesup, J. C. Watson and Co. and certain chiefs of the Creek nation, and to adjudicate upon the claims which may be set up, either under or adverse to that contract, has adopted the following regulations for the government of the proceedings before him.

1. The memorials of all the persons claiming adverse to that contract having been received, four months from the 28th inst. are allowed for the respective parties to produce their proofs, and submit their arguments. After that period, no evidence will be received, and it is expected that the arguments will be submitted within the same period, but they will be received at any time before the final decision upon the case to which they refer.

2. The proof shall be in the form of written depositions, signed by the witness, and taken before an officer authorized by law to take affidavits.

3. There shall also be transmitted a certificate of the proper officer, that the magistrate taking the deposition is the officer he purports to be; but this rule may be dispensed with in cases where both parties appear at the same time before the magistrate.

4. No depositions will be received unless the following conditions be complied with: Due notice of the examination of any witness shall be given to the adverse party. In case the witness is to be examined east of the Mississippi, and within 100 miles of the residence of the party upon whom the notice shall be served, fifteen days' notice will be required; in all other cases, thirty days' notice. Such notice shall be in writing, and shall contain the name of the witness to be examined, the description of the reserve to which the testimony is to be applicable, the names of the parties claiming the same, and the time and place at which the examination is to be taken.

The notice must be served on some one of the parties interested, by delivering the same to him personally; or, in case of his absence, by leaving copy thereof with some person of suitable age and discretion, at his residence. In case such service be impracticable, and the commissioner shall be satisfied thereof; or, in case the opposite party be absent from the State, the notice must be published for three successive weeks, in two newspapers printed nearest to the land in question. In all cases, the proper evidence of service, verified by oath, or publication of the notice, or the written admission of the opposite party, must be attached to the original depositions, and be transmitted with them.

5. When testimony shall be taken in the Creek country west of the Mississippi, it may be taken before the United States agent for the Creek Indian

6. The original depositions, with the notice of examination and evidence of service thereof, will, in all instances be, by the magistrate taking the same, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with his name signed across the seal, and be directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, and transmitted by mail.

7. In all cases of claims adverse to the Water contract, the claimant will, with his notice of the examination of witnesses, serve a true abstract of the bond of contract under which he claims, specifying the name of the reservee, the date of the contract, a description of the reserve claimed, the consideration money or price, and the names of the witnesses to the contract.

8. In many instances, the memoranda are so
without specifying the names of all the parties
involved in the several claims. It is necessary to
make certain that the memoranda of the claimants

PUBLISHED BY "A son of Africa"—*Emancipator* of
Telling—**DOCTOR EVANS**, 150 Chatham street,
takes the present opportunity of tendering his most
unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous pa-
tients (afflicted with the various forms of disease
incident to humanity) who have committed them-
selves to his care; and he has the satisfaction of
knowing from many living evidences that he has
removed or relieved their respective maladies as
far as lies within the compass of human means.
How distressing to the afflicted is **DYSPEPSIA** or
INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his
enjoyment, and leading, in many instances, to
the miseries of confirmed hypochondriacism. Long as it
has been made the subject of inquiry by medical
authors, it remains involved in much obscurity.
Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera also per-
form a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid
affections. Dr. EVANS has been singularly suc-
cessful in the treatment of the above complaints by
remedies drawn from the **herbs** of the most
eminent physician in Europe.

He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED and UNPRACTISED in any art save that of stamping to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Erism's office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles. A physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, ~~for~~
four years standing, effected by the use of Dr.
Wm. Evans's medicine.

I hereby certify that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty-four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I have had it almost incessantly, not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I have consulted the most skillful physicians, and tried many remedies, without any relief. In June last I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans's Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believe my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages I was entirely relieved, and have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am perfectly cured of the disease, and can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.

Prince George county, Virginia.

IS—THE DIFFERENCE.—It cannot be denied that whilst many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed, and suicidal propiety, to involve, untried, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, warranted by the signature of long and uniform success, its proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

DR. W. EVANS does not pretend that his Camomile Tonic Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not. He lays no claims to the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," and wishes nobody to believe that he sells the "Elixir of Life," but he DOES SAY, and he DOES BELIEVE, and he CAN PROVE, that in debility and impaired constitutions, in NERVOUS DISEASES OF ALL KINDS, in weakness of the digestive organs, in incipient consumptions, whether of the lungs or liver, in the dreadful debility occasioned by the use of purgatives, palsy, rheumatism, (and especially) in the sickness (headach) to women, and to females of relaxed nerves; in every case of Strain weakness or that disease which is brought on by intemperance, in the wretched debility of mind and body which occurs from venereal diseases, in loss of appetite, languor, weakness, pain in the head, limbs, or sides, in extreme pallor, in nervous complaints, caused by the loss of the circulation in all these cases and in many others, he can cure, and he can cure them.

aminated east of the Mississippi, and within 100 miles of the residence of the party upon whom the notice shall be served, fifteen days' notice will be required; in all other cases, thirty days' notice. Such notice shall be in writing, and shall contain the name of the witness to be examined, the description of the reserve to which the testimony is to be applicable, the names of the parties claiming the same, and the time and place at which the examination is to be taken.

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7. In all cases of claims adverse to the Watson contract, the claimant will, with his notice of the examination of witnesses, serve a true abstract of the bond or contract under which he claims, specifying the name of the reservee, the date of the contract, a description of the reserve claimed, the consideration money or price, and the names of the witnesses to the contract.

8. In many instances, the memorials are filed without specifying the names of all the parties interested in the several claims. It is necessary that a more particular designation of the claimants be made. They will therefore amend their memorials hereto, within four months from the date hereof; but the notice of such amendment, specifying it, shall be given to the opposite party within thirty days from this date.

9. In all cases of claims in the name or on behalf of the original reservee, with the notice of the examination of witnesses will also be served a true copy of the power of attorney and its attestation, under which the claim will be asserted before the commissioner, and the original power will be exhibited at the time of the examination, and be filed before the special commissioner within four months from this date, and a true copy thereof be filed with him within two months from this date.

10. It is desirable that the depositions and the arguments thereon be transmitted directly upon their being taken, so that the special commissioner may have an opportunity of examining and deciding upon them without delay.

11. It is not intended that the magistrates before whom the depositions shall be taken, shall pass upon questions of legality or admissibility of testimony. All objections of that character will be made at the time of the examination, and be noted by the magistrate in the depositions, and the questions be reserved for the commissioner.

12. The secretary will cause copies of these regulations to be served without delay on each of the counsel, and the same to be published for six successive weeks in the Washington Globe, the Sentinel, at Columbus, Geo. the Montgomery Advertiser, and the Sentinel, We-

the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages I was entirely relieved, and have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am perfectly cured of the disease, and can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George county, Virginia.

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 Office 100 Chatham street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS'S Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full relief. His Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in

and their memo-
ignation as sup-
onths from the
mendment, spe-
opposite party
e.
us in the name or on behalf
with the notice of the exa-
will also be served a true
attorney and its attestation,
claim will be asserted before the
commissioner, and the original power will be ex-
hibited at the time of the examination, and be filed
before the special commissioner within four months
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may have an opportunity of examining and de-
ciding upon them without delay.

11. It is not intended that the magistrates before
whom the depositions shall be taken, shall pass
upon questions of legality or admissibility of testi-
mony. All objections of that character will be
made at the time of the examination, and be noted
by the magistrate in the depositions, and the ques-
tions be reserved for the

12. The secretary will cause copies of these
regulations to be served without delay on each of
the counsel, and the same to be published for six
successive weeks in the Washington Globe, the
Sentinel, at Columbus, Geo. the Montgomery Ad-
vertiser, Montgomery, Ala. and the Sentinel, We-
tumpka, Ala. and also a copy of the same
transmitted to each of the claimants who has filed
a memorial.

By order of J. W. EDMONDS, Special Com'r,
JNO. M. WYSE, Sec'y.

STAMMERING CURED.—DR. COMSTOCK'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM AND LYCEUM FOR ELOCU-
TION, PHILADELPHIA.—This institution is open from
the first of September till the last of June; during
July and August there is a vacation. All desirous
of instruction, either for the relief of stammering,
lisping, or improvement in elocution, may learn
the conditions of

ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.
No. 100, Arch street, Philadelphia.

Recently published by Kay and Brother,
122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Practical Elocu-
tion, or a System of Vocal Gymnastics, with Re-
marks on Stammering, by Andrew Comstock, M. D.

Also, Comstock's Table of the Elements of the
English Language, mounted on rollers.

Feb 16—dlm

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Wash-
ington county, in the District of Columbia, letters
of administration on the personal estate of Anthony
G. Glynn, late of Washington county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the
27th day of April next. They may, otherwise, by
law, be excluded from all benefits of the said es-
tate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of April,
1838. MARTHA G. HENDERSON,
March 5—law3w Administratrix.

TO INVALIDS.—The subscriber again invites
public attention to his large establishment at
Indian Key, in Tropical Florida, which was erected
for the express purpose of furnishing comfortable
accommodations to travelling invalids who need a
warm, dry, and pleasant asylum during the winter,
mild, equable, and restorative temperature

attention to the bills of directions given with
this medicine. HE DOES SAY that the CA-
MOMILE TONIC PILLS, (the best known) which are sold with them, will effect
immediate relief; and if used but for a fair period
of trial, a perfect cure. This much is placed be-
yond a doubt by daily testimonies which would be
given on oath; and for this much, Dr. W. Evans
can conscientiously request confidence. He there-
fore need only add that his CAMOMILE TONIC
PILLS, together with his excellent FAMILY
APERIENT PILLS, can be obtained, wholesale or
retail, at No. 100 Chatham street, New York, and
of his authorized agents in town and country.

Office 100 Chatham street, New York, where
the Doctor may be consulted.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

In the midst of a general, and in many instances
not unfounded prejudice against many of the medi-
cal remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS'S Pills have
the enviable distinction of an universal approba-
tion. They are perhaps the only medicine public-
ly advertised, that has the full and unreserved tes-
timony of medical men in its favor, if not the only
one which gives full satisfaction. His Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only regularly
recommended and prescribed by the most experi-
enced physicians in their daily practice, but also
taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever
they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which
they well know them to be efficacious. He knows
this to be generally the case in New York, Phila-
delphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in
which they have an extensive sale. That they
should thus conquer professional prejudice and in-
terested opposition, and secure the agency of the
most eminent and best informed physicians in the
country to render them useful to all classes, can
only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-
eminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can
easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and pecu-
liar properties of the medicine itself. It does not
pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it
promises. Dr. W. Evans does not pretend, for
instance, that either his Camomile or Aperient
Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the
blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the
authority of daily proofs for positively asserting
that these medicines, taken as recommended, will
cure a great majority of the diseases of the Sto-
mach, Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of
the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from
the contents of the stomach; has its red color and
vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and
as it performs its duty in circulating through the
veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excre-
ment, which may be termed its refuse or worn out
sediment, collected and discharged by the liver.
These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechan-
ism or apparatus by which the blood is manufac-
tured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious
that the state of these should be the first considera-
tion of the physician. Now there are various
causes that will affect and derange these organs
with which the blood has nothing whatever to
do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated
in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment,
heat of the weather, or any other nervous action,
and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the
blood to blame for this? A nervous action of
long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia
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For other details, he refers to his former advertisement in the Globe of last February 10th to 25th.

He now merely adds that his price for boarding, with a single room and servant's attention, will not exceed one dollar and fifty cents a day, and that a club of twenty gentlemen can be accommodated at thirty dollars a month each.

SAMUEL A. SPENCER.

should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting, that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzes it with distension, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and shallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The public has been for many months greatly disappointed at the operations of the Branch Mint in New Orleans, and it has become a serious inquiry to learn how it happens that the great expectations formed of that establishment have been thus far disappointed. Private letters received in this city have attributed this disappointment to the operations of Mr. BIDDLE, and now we see the same thing publicly, and, as it would seem, authoritatively, asserted in the New Orleans papers. In the *Louisianian* of the last dates we see several communications on this subject, showing what the Mint in that city was expected to be, what in fact it ought to be, and what in reality it is; and then assigning the causes for the, thus far, nullity of the establishment. From these communications we propose to make several extracts, and do so the more readily as the articles were evidently written to attract the notice of the Government and the public. The writer says:

"The subject is highly interesting to the citizens of New Orleans; it requires a full and impartial investigation; it demands the immediate attention of the directors at Philadelphia; it claims the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the President of the United States. The business of the branch mint, however, has not been limited to coinage. We have been informed that all the bullion deposited has been assayed, and that certificates have been issued, available in the operations of commerce; but this amounts to nothing, for these certificates pass first into the hands of brokers, then go to the city banks, and finally to Mr. Biddle's Merchant's bank, where the specie is for ever lost to the city and the State, and goes with the unerring certainty of destiny to the Atlantic cities. It is true, that since Mr. Biddle, not satisfied with his mammoth bank, has become a magnificent merchant, like one of the princes of ancient Tyre, he retains some portion of the specie that falls into his hands, to form a sufficient basis for the Southern banks he has purchased, that he may effectually control the Southern banks and the Southern trade, and realize his golden dreams at the expense of our humiliation, degradation and ruin."

Here is a direct charge against Mr. BIDDLE for monopolizing and carrying off to Philadelphia the coinage of this Mint; and, we repeat, this corresponds with responsible private letters written to this city. The operation is, for Mr. BIDDLE to send the notes of his bank to New Orleans, sell them as exchange to merchants and others, and get all the Mint certificates he can in payment; and thus, by the easy and endless process of sending his notes to New Orleans, he is able not only to carry off the specie of the city, but also to monopolize the coinage of the Mint, and transport the whole to Philadelphia.

The writer goes on to show that there was an original political opposition to the establishment of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, connected with the design to deteriorate the currency, and to make the country believe there could be no safe currency until a National Bank was established; and that Mr. BIDDLE is now accomplishing what the Bank politicians asserted when the branch was established. On this point he says:

"The advocates of the United States Bank, all those who have profited, or still hoped to profit by that institution, opposed the bill most violently. Foremost in these ranks, as might have been anticipated, stood Henry Clay, battling most strenuously against aught that would have a tendency to ameliorate the currency, or displace the reams of bank paper which then pervaded the country. All of argument he could bring to aid him in such a cause was expended; and as the gentleman is the last of the prophets, he foretold how useless would be the experiment. He attempted to demonstrate that the bullion would naturally flow to New York and Philadelphia; that one of the large Northeastern cities was the most appropriate for such an establishment; and that the mint at Philadelphia was more than adequate to the wants of the commercial *Travellers* and *Asphaltum* *ever* *yet* *sell* *him* *to* *take* *a* *small* *part* *of* *the* *specie* *which* *he* *retains* *for* *himself* *and* *his* *bank* *and* *the* *other* *banks* *of* *the* *city* *and* *the* *State* *and* *goes* *with* *the* *unerring* *certainty* *of* *destiny* *to* *the* *Atlantic* *cities* *It* *is* *true* *that* *since* *Mr. Biddle* *not* *satisfied* *with* *his* *mammoth* *bank* *has* *become* *a* *magnificent* *merchant* *like* *one* *of* *the* *princes* *of* *ancient* *Tyre* *he* *retains* *some* *portion* *of* *the* *specie* *that* *falls* *into* *his* *hands* *to* *form* *a* *sufficient* *basis* *for* *the* *Southern* *banks* *he* *has* *purchased* *that* *he* *may* *effectually* *control* *the* *Southern* *banks* *and* *the* *Southern* *trade* *and* *realize* *his* *golden* *dreams* *at* *the* *expense* *of* *our* *humiliation* *degradation* *and* *ruin*."

of bullion than was ever calculated on by Mr. Benton."

With respect to the small amount of specie actually coined at this Branch, the amount being in fact far below the deposits of bullion, the writer starts a query which he does not solve; and seems to leave it to the Director at Philadelphia, and the Superintendent at New Orleans, to settle the point between them. He says:

"We now come to the other charge, and here it must be frankly conceded that unless some officer of the mint can clear up the point, there is a position that neither sophistry, facts, nor argument, can successfully defend. It appears from the official document already referred to, that \$277,600 of bullion were deposited in the branch mint in New Orleans in 1838, and that of this amount only \$40,243 were coined in dimes. Much more was certainly expected of the branch mint, and the complaints of the public have been loud, urgent, and just. The annual report of the directors of the mint at Philadelphia induced the belief that upon the arrival of the unacclimated officers and workmen from the North, the mint would immediately go into full operation. If \$40,243 in dimes is the result of the full operation of such an establishment, fully supplied with all necessary machinery, as it is said to be, and with a full complement of officers and workmen, it must be admitted that it may fairly be classed among the modern humbugs, and the public have a right to demand the reason of such a waste of public money, and of such a pitiful amount of coinage, after the pledge contained in the report of the director at Philadelphia. If, with every thing ready for full operation, only \$40,243 were coined when the deposits were \$277,600, there is no reason to suppose that more would have been coined if there had been no interruption of the Mexican trade, and what then would it avail though millions were imported from the richest mines in Mexico and South America."

"Is it not evident, then, that between the director of the mint at Philadelphia, and the officers and workmen of the branch mint at New Orleans, there is a dilemma, upon one horn of which one of the parties must be suspended? If the director at Philadelphia has actually supplied the branch mint with every thing requisite for full operation, then amongst the officers and workmen there must be either gross incapacity or shameful neglect of duty; and on the other hand, if the officers and workmen are capable and diligent and faithful, the inference necessarily results that the branch mint has not been furnished with the requisite machinery. Let the gentlemen decide this question among themselves. But again, if the coinage at the branch mint in 1838 had gone on, as the public had every right to expect, from the reported efficiency of the officers and workmen, and with the rapidity ensured by the application of steam power to every part of the machinery, there is no doubt but that from the banks of this State, of Mississippi, and of Alabama, and from brokers, merchants, and citizens, a million of dollars in bullion would have been deposited at the branch mint, without calculating on any portion of the large supply annually received from Mexico under ordinary circumstances; and whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Clay, or of the New York editors, his political friends, he and they may be well assured that not only in New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, but also in Mississippi and Alabama, there exists the firmest conviction of the importance and necessity of the branch mint in this city, and that the most lively interest is felt for its complete success. Moreover, whatever doubts may once have existed on the subject, when the minds of men were dazzled by the eloquence, or confounded by the sophistry of Mr. Clay, those doubts are now fully removed, and all the darkness and difficulty fully dispelled; the first by the sure test of experience, and the latter by the pervading light of truth."

The writer goes on to account for Mr. CLAY'S opposition to Southern mints, and justly attributes it to his devotion to Northern interests, his liaisons with the Bank of the United States, his desire to deteriorate the currency, and his general and long settled antipathy to the South. He says:

"Now that we have endeavored to place this whole matter in its proper light before the public, yielding to the enemies of the branch mint at New Orleans every objection which can fairly be urged against it, what must be the operations which are

is a mint—the attempt of Mr. OGLE of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, to suspend the operations of all three of the branches by law—the zeal and unanimity with which this extraordinary motion was supported by the self-called Whigs of the House—the twice defeated bill to authorize the Southern branches to coin small silver—the rancorous attacks of the whole Federal party on hard money—the care with which all the gold they can lay hands on is locked up, and packed away, to be kept out of circulation at home and held ready for exportation whenever it shall suit Mr. BIDDLE'S pecuniary and political interests to raise foreign exchange above ten and a half per cent.; the view of all these things systematically occurring, and all concurring to the same point, are sufficient to convince any one that a plot has been formed to nullify the Southern mints; and that this plot is part and parcel of the general scheme to deteriorate the currency, and make it as bad as possible, just to prove to the people of the United States that they cannot live without a National Bank. The present year is to be critical to the Branch Mints. If the United States Bank party can render them useless to the country, they will be able to bring forward Mr. OGLE'S motion with much greater effect next year. If that party was in power they could have these Mints

It is a small part of the whole, and is not to be taken as a full and complete account of the operations of the branch mint at New Orleans, but it is a full and complete account of the operations of the branch mint at New Orleans, and is a full and complete account of the operations of the branch mint at New Orleans.

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The writer goes on to show that there was an original political opposition to the establishment of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, connected with the design to deteriorate the currency, and to make the country believe there could be no safe currency until a National Bank was established; and that Mr. Biddle is now accomplishing what the Bank politicians asserted when the branch was established. On this point he says:

"The advocates of the United States Bank, all those who have profited, or still hoped to profit by that institution, opposed the bill most violently. Foremost in these ranks, as might have been anticipated, stood Henry Clay, battling most strenuously against aught that would have a tendency to ameliorate the currency, or displace the reams of bank paper which then pervaded the country. All of argument he could bring to aid him in such a cause was expended; and as the gentleman is the last of the prophets, he foretold how useless would be the experiment. He attempted to demonstrate that the bullion would naturally flow to New York and Philadelphia; that one of the large Northeastern cities was the most appropriate for such an establishment; and that the mint at Philadelphia was more than adequate to the wants of the community. There was a view of the matter, however, which the gentleman would not take, and which, upon all subjects of a similar kind, the gentleman's political leanings and aspirations will never permit him to take; a view which might have taught him, had his policy permitted, that an immense amount of foreign bullion would naturally flow to other points, if not restricted by partial legislation. One of these points, and that, too, the most important contemplated in the arrangements of the bill, was the city of New Orleans, possessing the elements of a commerce which must speedily render it the rival of most favored cities of our Union, connected by the closest bonds of intercourse and trade with that State which Mr. Clay has the honor to represent, and at the same time from its position and Mexican trade, presenting the most convenient and the most natural emporium for the importation of bullion from the richest mines of the earth. Certainly here was to be found a natural channel through which this treasure would flow into our Union. Unluckily, however, for the interest of New Orleans and the South, this had not heretofore been the direction of the patronage of the General Government, which had ever flowed, with as

in a northeast
ern channel. With wiser and more patriotic views, was the bill supported by Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun. They contended with a truth and energy that carried conviction to every impartial mind, that every principle of justice and expediency required the establishment of a branch mint at New Orleans, and to these gentlemen is the South mainly indebted for the first great victory which will enable the city of New Orleans to shake off the unnatural dependency of her immense commercial interest from the artificial shackles which have bound, and rendered her tributary to the North."

Of the capacity of the city to supply the mint with bullion for coining, arising from the Mexican trade, the writer thus speaks:

"In the debate in the Senate of the United States relative to the establishment of branch mints, Mr. Clay contended that they were utterly useless, because they could neither be supplied with the necessary bullion, nor could they prove effectual to arrest the natural flow of specie from the southwest to the northeastern cities; which drain, he confidently asserted, would continue in spite of every human effort to arrest it. Mr. Benton, on the other hand, confidently affirmed that the branch mint at New Orleans would effectually accomplish that object, so important to New Orleans and the valley of the Mississippi. The editor of the New York paper says that facts have sustained Mr. Clay's opinion, and refuted Mr. Benton's. This first charge is predicted in the annual report of the director at Philadelphia, who states that \$277,600 of bullion were deposited at the mint in this city in the year 1838. How far this charge can be sustained a candid examination of the facts will decide. Prior to the blockade of the Mexican ports by the French fleet in June, 1838, upwards of two millions of dollars in bullion had for some years been annually imported into New Orleans from Mexico, which supply was completely arrested by that blockade, and this fact is the simple and true reason why so small an amount of bullion was deposited in 1838. In the months of April and May, 1838, the firm of Lizardi, whose business with Mexico is on the largest scale, made deposits in the Branch Mint of bullion, shipped to them by the proprietors of some of the richest mines of Mexico, at Durango, Zacatecas, and San Luis de Potosi, to ascertain the comparative benefit that would result from such a disposition of their bullion."

"The result proved highly satisfactory, and it was stated to the superintendent of the mint that they alone would be able to supply the mint with two millions of bullion annually, and that several other commercial firms would be able to supply the Mexican trade to a large extent."

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"Now that we have endeavored to place this whole matter in its proper light before the public, yielding to the enemies of the branch mint at New Orleans every objection which can fairly be urged against it, what must be the suggestions which present themselves to every impartial mind on the character of the opposition of Mr. Clay in the Senate, and now re-echoed from the North in the triumphant tones assumed by those who, when the noblest schemes of improvement have met with some unanticipated check, are always ready to exclaim in the impertinent egotism of ignorance, 'I knew it—I foretold it!'"

"What truly good and great man would not rather fail in such an undertaking than succeed in any of the paltry schemes which are constantly started, to promote some time-serving purpose, some individual or sectional interest?"

"With what delight did a certain class of politicians hail the wide-spreading commercial calamity which lately paralyzed the industry of our country, and that of the civilized world, gloat upon the ruin, and with cold hearted apathy regard it as a striking illustration of their foreknowledge and sagacity."

"We always dislike to inquire into the motives of our fellow men, but we are compelled to regard the hostility of Mr. Clay and his Northern allies to the establishment of a branch mint at this place as evincing a most utter and reckless disregard of Southern rights."

have foreseen, gifted as he is with political prescience, that a decided expression of public opinion had put the question of the United States Bank entirely at rest."

"If this be true, it is difficult to conceive a motive for his opposition to a branch mint here, other than his complete devotion to northern interests. Had there existed a hope of the establishment of a new Bank, or the continuance of the old, we could readily account for his opposition to the establishment of branch mints at new points. The tendency of such institutions to promote a constant flow of bullion to the most convenient and natural channel, needs no demonstration. The tendency of the branch at New Orleans to furnish the banks and the community with a greater supply of specie than they otherwise could command, is equally evident. Every one at all acquainted with the modern process of banking, is aware that a circulation of three dollars of paper for one of specie, has heretofore been considered a safe standard; in most instances this proportion has been largely exceeded. This fact is closely connected with our argument. All that we can retain of the precious metals contributes to swell the circulation of our local institutions, and so far relieves them from foreign aid. Every portion subtracted from it, contributes in like manner to increase the banking capital of other States."

The advantages that would result to New Orleans, and of course to the whole West, from the successful operations of the mint there, and the evils which must flow from its failure, are thus presented by the writer:

"Were the branch mint of New Orleans at present in the full operation contemplated by its friends, there would be no necessity for our banks to look for supplies from any other source."

"Without this convenience, what must be the result? An irredeemable paper circulation—a want of the true basis for all banking operations, which, under present circumstances, we could derive from no other source. All the bullion and specie, the avails of our lucrative trade with Mexico, would pass through New Orleans, on its way to Philadelphia; and such has ever been the artificial and unnatural current of trade against us, that it would be immediately swallowed up in payment of paper loans, and its return rendered for ever hopeless. To counteract this diversion of our resources, to promote a just system of trade by which we will be enabled to avail ourselves of every advantage of our position, and seek new and more favorable markets for our produce, was the policy of Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun. There needs no labored argument to prove that whilst our ex-

him, had his policy permitted, the amount of foreign bullion would naturally flow to other points, if not restricted by partial legislation. One of these points, and that, too, the most important contemplated in the arrangements of the bill, was the city of New Orleans, possessing the elements of a commerce which must speedily render it the rival of most favored cities of our Union, connected by the closest bonds of intercourse and trade with that State which Mr. Clay has the honor to represent, and at the same time from its position and Mexican trade, presenting the most convenient and the most natural emporium for the importation of bullion from the richest mines of the earth. Certainly here was to be found a natural channel through which this treasure would flow into our Union. Unluckily, however, for the interest of New Orleans and the South, this had not heretofore been the direction of the patronage of the Government, which had ever flowed, with an even channel. With wiser and more patriotic views, was the bill supported by Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun. They contended with a truth and energy that carried conviction to every impartial mind, that every principle of justice and expediency required the establishment of a branch mint at New Orleans, and to these gentlemen is the South mainly indebted for the first great victory which will enable the city of New Orleans to shake off the unnatural dependency of her immense commercial interest from the artificial shackles which have bound, and rendered her tributary to the North."

Of the capacity of the city to supply the mint with bullion for coining, arising from the Mexican trade, the writer thus speaks:

"In the debate in the Senate of the United States relative to the establishment of branch mints, Mr. Clay contended that they were utterly useless, because they could neither be supplied with the necessary bullion, nor could they prove effectual to arrest the natural flow of specie from the southwest to the northeastern cities; which drain, he confidently asserted, would continue in spite of every human effort to arrest it. Mr. Benton, on the other hand, confidently affirmed that the branch mint at New Orleans would effectually accomplish that object, so important to New Orleans and the valley of the Mississippi. The editor of the New York paper says that facts have sustained Mr. Clay's opinion, and refuted Mr. Benton's. This first charge is predicted in the annual report of the director at Philadelphia, who states that \$277,600 of bullion were deposited at the mint in this city in the year 1838. How far this charge can be sustained a candid examination of the facts will decide. Prior to the blockade of the Mexican ports by the French fleet in June, 1838, upwards of two millions of dollars in bullion had for some years been annually imported into New Orleans from Mexico, which supply was completely arrested by that blockade, and this fact is the simple and true reason why so small an amount of bullion was deposited in 1838. In the months of April and May, 1838, the firm of Lizardi, whose business with Mexico is on the largest scale, made deposits in the Branch Mint of bullion, shipped to them by the proprietors of some of the richest mines of Mexico, at Durango, Zacatecas, and San Luis de Potosi, to ascertain the comparative benefit that would result from such a disposition of their bullion."

"The result proved highly satisfactory, and it was stated to the superintendent of the branch mint that they alone would be able to supply the mint with two millions of bullion annually. There are several other commercial houses engaged in the Mexican trade who have expressed themselves as highly gratified at the establishment of a branch mint in this city, and there is little reason to doubt that the supply of bullion would have amounted to four or five millions in two or three years but for the blockade of the Mexican ports by the French. For this anticipated increase in the amount of bullion, which we have no doubt will be realized when the difficulties between France and Mexico shall be adjusted, this city will be indebted wholly and clearly to the establishment of the branch mint. Mr. Clay was therefore in error, and Mr. Benton was right; and it is equally certain that the blockade of the Mexican ports by the French never entered into the calculation of Mr. Clay when he so bitterly opposed the wise and patriotic plans of Mr. Benton. Nothing then but this untoward and unexpected event has prevented the branch mint of New Orleans from receiving even a larger amount

some unanticipated check, are always ready to claim in the impertinent egotism of ignorance, 'I knew it—I foretold it!'

"What truly good and great man would not rather fail in such an undertaking than succeed in any of the paltry schemes which are constantly started, to promote some time-serving purpose, some individual or sectional interest?"

"With what delight did a certain class of politicians hail the wide-spreading commercial calamity which lately paralyzed the industry of our country, and that of the civilized world, gloat upon the ruin, and with cold hearted apathy regard it as a striking illustration of their foreknowledge and sagacity."

"We always dislike to inquire into the motives of our fellow men, but we are compelled to regard the hostility of Mr. Clay and his Northern allies to the establishment of a branch mint at this place as evincing a most utter and reckless disregard of Southern rights."

have foreseen, gitted as they have been wise enough to political prescience, that a decided expression of public opinion had put the question of the United States Bank entirely at rest."

"If this be true, it is difficult to conceive a motive for his opposition to a branch mint here, other than his complete devotion to northern interests. Had there existed a hope of the establishment of a new Bank, or the continuance of the old, we could readily account for his opposition to the establishment of branch mints at new points. The tendency of such institutions to promote a constant flow of bullion to the most convenient and natural channel, needs no demonstration. The tendency of the branch at New Orleans to furnish the banks and the community with a greater supply of specie than they otherwise could command, is equally evident. Every one at all acquainted with the modern process of banking, is aware that a circulation of three dollars of paper for one of specie, has heretofore been considered a safe standard; in most instances this proportion has been largely exceeded. This fact is closely connected with our argument. All that we can retain of the precious metals contributes to swell the circulation of our local institutions, and so far relieves them from foreign aid. Every portion subtracted from it, contributes in like manner to increase the banking capital of other States."

The advantages that would result to New Orleans, and of course to the whole West, from the successful operations of the mint there, and the evils which must flow from its failure, are thus presented by the writer:

"Were the branch mint of New Orleans at present in the full operation contemplated by its friends, there would be no necessity for our banks to look for supplies from any other source."

"Without this convenience, what must be the result? An irredeemable paper circulation—a want of the true basis for all banking operations, which, under present circumstances, we could derive from no other source. All the bullion and specie, the avails of our lucrative trade with Mexico, would pass through New Orleans, on its way to Philadelphia; and such has ever been the artificial and unnatural current of trade against us, that it would be immediately swallowed up in payment of paper loans, and its return rendered for ever hopeless. To counteract this diversion of our resources, to promote a just system of trade by which we will be enabled to avail ourselves of every advantage of our position, and seek new and more favorable markets for our produce, was the policy of Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun. There needs no labored argument to prove that whilst our exports so largely exceed those of any other city in the Union, there will be little difficulty in securing a direct trade with England and France. Our great staple, cotton, will speedily be regarded as equivalent to specie."

There can be no doubt but that a plan has been laid from the beginning to prevent the usefulness of the Southern mints, and thereby render them ridiculous and contemptible, and thus preface the way for their destruction. The hatred evinced towards them by Mr. CLAY and his partisans—the abuse constantly lavished upon them by Mr. BIDDLE's presses—the conduct of Mr. BIDDLE in monopolizing the coinage of the New Orleans mint, and shipping it to Philadelphia, where there

U S B Mint New Orleans
September 1st 1839

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 7th ulto. relative to the letter of Mr. Fulton and George Davis to J. Barker, dated "Mobile, 25th July, 1839" I have to say that the Treasurer of this Branch Mint has adopted the rule observed in the Custom-house in this City, and in all Banks, to wit; that when a payment is made, it is the duty of the party receiving payment to verify the same at the time, as all responsibility thereafter ceases.

I enclose a letter of Mr. Dimitry to me of the 30th ulto. on this subject.

Mr. Brimond, was discharged by me on the 17th inst. in consequence of the operations in this B. Mint being suspended on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever, at which time I discharged all the men I found remaining here. I firmly believe that he acted with diligence and fidelity whilst employed here, and I had that character of him previously from the best sources of information. I am sorry the Commissioner did not investigate the charge against him as I know it would have proved erroneous. His testimony was reduced to writing and will show whether it was contradictory or not.

It has often occurred that small coins, after being put into boxes and delivered, have dropped

out of the boxes in moving them from the Treasurers
Office to the street which may have been the manner
in which the loss of Mr. Davis, who, I am informed, is
a man of high character for honesty and veracity, may
be accounted for. I was satisfied from the investigation I
made at the time he informed me of his loss, that he
had been paid the full amount of his gold \$1000. by
Mr. Denney, the only clerk in this B. Mint, at that time.
I was and am still perfectly satisfied that Mr. Mc. Felton
was also fully paid.

Any further information that you may
desire or that may occur to me I will promptly furnish.

Mr. Forstall informs me that he
wrote you, and also the Secretary of the Treasury,
informing you of the death of Mr. Maxwell.

Very respectfully

Your faithful servant



Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 31st, 1834.

Sir,

By a letter received from Jacob
Barker Esq., I learn that ~~you have~~
~~caused~~ ^{have you} ~~to be~~ placed upon the
vaults of the late milled & refined
of the Branch Mint at New Orleans,
and ~~have placed~~ ^{that} the keys ^{are placed} in the hands
of suitable ~~persons~~ ^{guardians}. Allow me to
pray you that this may proper pre-
cautions be continued until I shall
be able to direct suitable measures
as to the giving such instructions to
the Officers of the Mint, as shall, at the
same time, secure the interests of the
government and of Mr. Massey's family,
and meet your approbation. The
unhappy relations existing between Mr.
Massey and some of the Officers of the
Mint, render great caution and deli-
cacy peculiarly desirable for all
parties.

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,

To
Hon. J. Bermudez } District
Judge of the Court of Probates }
New Orleans.

Copies of letters transmitted to Sec. of Treas. by
Jacob Barker Esq., Originals returned Sept. 26. '39,
to Mr. Barker.

"U. S. B. Mint N. O.

August 31. 1839.

"Sir,

I hereby direct that you employ
such man or men as may be requisite
to keep the Machinery in your department
in proper order till the 1st of November
next.

I have to inform you that I have directed
that the roof of this building be repaired and
as the stairs in your department will have
to be used for that purpose I hereby direct
that you leave the Key of the rolling-rooms
or that of the Boiler room with Mr. Incoing,
the Porter, when you are not using it yourself.

(Signed) David Bradford,
Supt. "

To / Rufus Tyler, Comr, }
Mr. Mint, }
N. Orleans. }

"this order was sent in to us yesterday - the rooms
were opened the day before - without the Comr's consent
or knowledge or without his Key for the doors."

(Signed) "P. B. Tyler."
Saturday morning,
7 Sept. 1839.

New Orleans August 30th 1839
David Bradford Esq^r }
Superintendent Be. Mint }
Sir

In answer to your
direction for the necessary explanations relative
to the letter of Mr. Felton and George Davis to
J. Barker, dated Mobile 25th July 1839 - I have
to state that Mr Felton's deposit was not made
for coinage but merely to obtain small change -
that Mr Felton did not come himself for the money,
but sent an individual by the name of Hume as
far as I can recollect - that this individual
forwarded it to Mobile on board of a Steamboat -
Mr Felton having previously left the city - that the
money was taken from unbroken boxes in the same
state as they had been received from the coins -
On the same day a gentleman from Mobile got
\$6000. in dimes which he took along with him on
the same boat - it was of the same delivery, and
upon counting found the amount correct. - As
for Mr Davis, he did not make a deposit -
but came to the Mint with \$1000. in half
eagles, and as we were in want of Gold, having
had no Gold yet struck, the Treasurer said to

to give him \$1000 in dimes for his Gold - the
Amount was delivered to him personally and
brought in his own presence.

Very respectfully Yours
Obedient Servant
M. L. Dimity

7
10/10
10/10
10/10
10/10
10/10

David Bradford Esq^r
Sup. Br Mint
— " —

Mount Airy
Aug. 29 / 39.

Sir,

In my letter of yesterday, when I stated that all the ballins left in Mr. Maswell's ~~freight~~ vaults, should be transferred to your the keeping of the Traders, and his account be credited for it, I suggested to add that, for the sake of all parties concerned, this ought to be done in the presence of persons known to be in the full confidence of Mr. Maswell's representatives. On this whole I would recommend that no step be taken in this matter for the present, and not until you receive my further instructions. Mr. Maswell's vaults have, I presume, been sealed, and will be kept sacred so until unexceptionable arrangements can be taken for the settlement of his accounts.

To/Edw. Forster, Esq.
Traders No. 13. etc.

R. M. P.

Miss M. S.
Aug. 29 / 39.

Dear Sir,

The information conveyed in your letter of the 19th inst., of the death of Mr. Marshall, has given me great pain. Mr. Marshall was well known to me, while attached to this Unit, and I have ever held him in high regard.

Mrs. Marshall had been informed of her husband's illness, and I yesterday communicated to her brother the intelligence of its sad termination.

I have, in a letter written to-day, instructed the Treasurer of the New Orleans Unit not to take any steps as to Mr. Marshall's effects at Bullion &c., until he receives further directions ^{as agreed} from me. The course to be ultimately taken is a very simple one, being nothing more than the transfer of all this bullion, at its standard weight, from Mr. Marshall's ~~vaults to the~~ ~~those of~~

account to that of the Trustees, - con-
diting Mr. Maxwell's account at the
same time. But this ought to be
done in the presence of the accredited
friends and representatives of Mr. Max-
well's family. Perhaps it is best
that it should not be done, until
Mr. Horace C. Parmack, who is
appointed trustee to succeed Mr.
Forstall, shall and who is now in
New York, shall take & enter upon
the discharge of his duties.

I will consult Mr. Campbell, -
Mr. Maxwell's brother, - on the sub-
ject of his affairs, and write to you
again.

P. M. P.

To
Jacob Barker, Esq.
New Orleans.

P. S. I find I have neglected to ack-
nowledge the rec^d of your letter of the
20th. - Since I wrote I have seen Mr.
James Campbell. He has communicated to
his sister the fatal news from New Orleans.
She is overwhelmed with grief, and, I am
sorry to say, is in bad health. - Mr. Camp-
bell says that the family have entire con-
fidence in you, and, if it be necessary
to have Mr. Maxwell's mint affairs
brought to a settlement before further
instructions from him, it would be
their wish that you should represent
their interests in the business.

P. M. P.

Mint of the United States.
Aug. 29th, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday the 27th inst. respecting the death of Mr. Marshall, the Minister & Prof. of the Br. chh. at N. O., on which sad subject I also wrote to you yesterday.

The question of a Successor in this Office is a very important one. I wrote yesterday to Mr. Shidell and to Mr. Casmack (the lately appointed Treasurer) to ask them to name to me, in confidence, any individuals, acclimated to the fatal region of N. O., - possessing at least a theoretical knowledge of Chemistry, gentlemen of liberal education, and of unexceptionable moral worth, who would be willing to accept the vacant situation. I do not ask a person acquainted with the duties to be performed, for I have

hope that such a one could be found.
But if a person an individual suitable
in all other points can be met with,
the necessary instructions can be given
to him here before business is resumed
at the N. O. Mint. That sufficient
time may be allowed, however, it is
very desirable that the selection
should be made as early as pos-
sible.

P. M. P.

D

Wm. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury.

U S B Mint New Orleans
August 29th 1839

Sir,

I have just arrived from St. Francisville
and have before me your letter of the 16th 7th 8th 9th 10th
instant. I hasten to answer the latter.

I find that on the 7th Jan I wrote to the
Secy of the Treasury in answer to his letter to me of
the 25th & 27th of May, acknowledging their receipt
"together with the dies therein mentioned viz: two pairs
of dime dies and two pairs of half dime dies for this
Branch Mint."

I do not find that I have received
from you any letters of the 22nd May or 25th
informing me of having forwarded this, and as I
was very much occupied with the investigation at
that time I must have omitted acknowledging their
reception to you from that cause. Having I
assure you, Sir, been under the erroneous impression
that I had informed you of the receipt of the dies
above mentioned, I hope you will attribute the
omission to the circumstances above stated.

Very Respectfully
Your Humble Servant
David Bradford
S. B. M.

From/

David Bradford, Esq.,
Asst. Br. Mint
New Orleans.

Dated Aug. 29. } 1839.
Rec'd Sept. 10. }



Handwritten flourish

R. M. Patterson

Director of the

Mint.

Philadelphia.



Minb M. S.
Aug. 29 /39.

Dear Sir,

As Mr. Bradford informs me that you will remain in the at New Orleans, I take the liberty to ask that you will inform me of the condition of the different individuals attached to the Minb, who have been attacked by the yellow fever. I am already informed of the death of Mr. Marshall, and of Messrs. Clark, Moody, Bird, and Scheide.

The widow of Charles Scheide has just come to see me, and is anxious to learn some particulars as to his last illness, and whether suitable measures have been taken to secure to the use of his family the property that he may have left behind him. Will ~~be~~ you be so good as to have these inquiries made, and to communicate the results through me?

F. J. Dr. Wm. P. Fort ~ R. M. F.
c Major Wm. B. Brant
New Orleans. D

(Private)

Mint W. I

Aug. 28. 1839.

Dear Sir,

Letter received from New Orleans -
this morning give me the melancholy intel-
ligence that Mr. Maxwell died, of the yellow
fever, on the night of the 18th inst. I
knew him well, while he was connected
with this mint, & I respected & valued
him highly. I deeply deplore his loss.

Some of the workmen have died of
yellow fever, and many others are now
down with it. Mrs. Bradford & Mrs.
Tyler have also been attacked. The op-
erations of the Mint have been sus-
pended until November, & the workmen
are discharged.

If your report is not completed, I hope
that it will be made without any re-
ference to the death of Mr. Maxwell.

Tell me, in confidence, if you know
of any individual whom you could re-
commend as suitable to fill Mr. Maxwell's
place. I do not ask for a man now
acquainted with the business of the office,
for I have no hope that such a one could

be found. But I ask for a man who has
at least a theoretical knowledge of
Chemistry, - a well educated Physician
for example, - a man of good talents,
and of undoubted moral worth. It is very
desirable that he should be acclimated
to the dangerous region where he must
reside. If the half of every year is to be
lost, the New Orleans Mint cannot be sus-
tained.

It is my wish that the selection of
the officer to fill Mr. Maxwell's place
should be made soon, in order that he
may come on to this Mint, & be in-
structed in the various duties of his of-
fice, before operations are resumed at New-
Orleans.

If you see the President, I pray you
to communicate to him the contents of this
letter.

Very respectfully, & faithfully

Yours &c.

R. M. P.

To / Thomas Bidell, Esq.,
Saratoga Springs,
New York. }

Mint of the United States,
Aug. 28. 1839.

Sir,

I have received, with great pain,
the melancholy intelligence conveyed in your
letter of the 19th inst., of the death of Mr.
Maxwell. His poor wife was informed of
his illness yesterday, & to day I told her
brother of its fatal termination.

As the operations of your Mint are
suspended, the only step necessary to be
taken now, in consequence of the death of
this officer, is to have all the bullion which
may have been in his hands carefully weighed,
transferred to your vaults, & credited to his
account.

In addition to the deaths reported to
me from New Orleans, I have to state that
John Moody, another of your workmen, died
at sea, soon after he left you to return
to his family here.

~

R. M. P.
D

Edmund Forstall, Esq. }
Lieut. B. Mint, }
New Orleans. }

Mont Mr. S.
Aug. 28th, 1839.

Sir,

Letter received this morning from
Mr. Williams gives me the melancholy
intelligence of the death of James
Marshall Esq., late collector and Receiver
of the Branch Office at that place.
He died of the yellow fever, on the
18th inst.

Mr. Marshall was for some time
Clerk of the Court-room at this Court,
and bore, in all respects, so excellent a
character, that I did not hesitate to
recommend him to the ^{Situation} Office to which
he was appointed at Mr. Williams, —
where he proved himself to be a compe-
tent and energetic officer. I deeply
deplore his loss. — He leaves a wife
and child, who are now in Philadel-
phia.

To/ Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

R. M. P.

De

P.S. — Would it not be right to insert, in the Globe, a paragraph to the following effect? —

New Orleans Branch M. M. A.

We regret to learn that the yellow fever has been committing its fatal ravages in this institution.

James Maxwell Esq., the Melter and Refiner, died on the 18th inst.

Mathew Clark, foreman of the Coining department, died on the 16th inst.

Quinn D. Bird, one of the workmen, died on the 15th inst.

Charles Scheide, another of the workmen, died on the 17th inst.

John Moody, another workman, died at sea, about the 10th inst.

~~And~~ Several others of the other men are labouring under the disease, and it has been found necessary to suspend the operations of the mint until the 1st of November.

(Private.)

Mint of the U. S.
Aug. 28th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

Letter received from Mr. Williams, this morning, informed me of the death of Mr. Maswell, the ablest & Refined of the Mint at that place. I believe him to have been a faithful, competent, and energetic officer, and I deeply deplore his loss.

Tell me, in confidence, if you know of any individual, acclimated to your dangerous regions, and whom you could recommend as a suitable person to fill Mr. Maswell's place. I do not require an individual now acquainted with the business of the office: I know that such a one is not to be found. But I wish a man who has ~~been~~ at least a theoretical knowledge of Chemistry, — (an educated physician for example) — a man of respectable talents, and of undoubted moral worth. Such a person, by passing the necess of your Branch

Must here, might be rendered
competent to fill the station, by
witnessing and practising the
operations with us.

P. M. T.

D.

To/
H. C. Cannack, Esq.
Astronomer
New York.

Treasury Department
August 30th 1839.

Sir,

I enclose a copy of a communication,
received this morning, from N. Orleans, to which
I beg leave to call your attention - that such ^{further} measures
may be taken as may be deemed expedient & proper
I remain very respectfully
Yours Obedt. Servt.

Saml Woodbury
Secy. of the Treasry.

D. W. M. Patterson
Director of Mint Philad^a

P.S. I also enclose a dup. for letter addressed to you by the Comr
of the Mints at Hamburg.

Miss M. J.
Aug. 27, 1839.

Sir, I send subjoined a copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Bradford. The information conveyed by it is truly melancholy. I have to add that one of the three workmen ~~who~~ mentioned as having sailed ^{for Philad.}, died on the passage. A letter received by Mrs. Maxwell, this morning, from a friend of her husband's, expresses the hope that he had passed the crisis of his disease. There of the men who have died leave families in Philadelphia which were entirely dependent upon them.

Wm. Lewis Wright
Sec. of Treas.

R. M. P.

[I have copy Mr. Bradford's letter.]

Treasury Department
Augt 27. 1839.

Sir,

Information has this day been received
from the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at N. Orleans
of the death of James Maxwell, late Melder and Refiner
at that institution.

I would thank you to recommend
a suitable successor to Mr. Maxwell.

I remain very Respy
Yours Obedt. S^r

Sam^l Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury.

D. R. M. Patterson -
Director of the Mint
Phila^a.

Mint N. D.

Aug. 27. 1839.

Dear Sir,

By a letter recd from Mr. Bradford this morning, I learn that nine of the men at the Br. Mint are lying ill with the Yellow fever, & that three have died. Another one has died on his voyage thence to Phil.^a Mr. Maxwell, the Miller & Refiner, is down with the fever, as are also Mrs. Bradford & Mrs. Tyler. The hands have been dismissed, & the operations suspended till November.

We will determine how this sad intelligence may affect your movements, when you come on to Philadelphia.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful serv^t.

(signed)

R. M. Patterson,

To

A. C. Gammon, Esq.,

Astor House,

New York.

Astor House

New York August 24 1839

Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated yesterday.

I expect to leave here one day next
week and will pay my respects to you
immediately on my arrival in Philadel-
-phia.

I had left New Orleans before my
appointment was made, and did not
know if it would I reached here. I will
return home as soon as possible.

With respect

I am, yours very truly

H. C. Annan

R. M. Patterson Esq

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear,

In my answer, I have urged him to com-
plete his business as early as possible, and
to lose no time in entering upon the discharge
of his new duties. I have requested him, however,
to take the opportunity of visiting this Month,
to make himself acquainted with our
system of keeping accounts, and to receive
my particular instructions as to the course
to be pursued by him on entering upon his
Office ^{as a Shiller, under the new system.}

Y^{rs}. Lewis Bradburn } R. M. F.
Secy of Treasury. } D

New Orleans Aug 20th 1839
Mr Rich Patterson
Director of the U. States Mint

Dear Sir

Mr Bradford returned from Bayou Sara the latter part of last week, issued an order dated on Saturday to suspend the operations of the mint until the 1st of November & I am informed returned to Bayou Sara on Sunday, his order did not reach Mr Tyler, although in the house, until Monday & never reached Mr Maxwell, he having died on Sunday evening, ^{employed in the Mint & was} on urgency I find that several others who had been reported as recovering also died.

The Judge put seals on the effects of Mr Maxwell including his vaults in the mint & appointed a Keeper of his keys including those of his vaults and has applied to me to open his succession, I have declined to intermeddle until I hear from you or ^{from the Hon. Secy of the Treasury} ~~the Treasury~~ ^{Judge} on the subject. The ^{Judge} expects those in authority at the mint will move the Court to order the keys of the vault delivered to them, if so I may form the opinion entertained of those men, appear in Court as the Counselor of the representatives of Mr Maxwell and ask a delay until your pleasure or that of the Secy of the Treasury is known.

There is believed to be a large amount of Bullion in Mr Maxwell's vault delivered to him for the purpose of melting into ingots, which if living, he would not consent to place in the hands of Doctor Short or Mr Demitry, without special authority and a most close inspection. I was not consulted in the course pursued

now was I knowing to it, nor do I know the name of the person
appointed to take charge of the legs & effects, if I had been I
should probably, under the circumstances, ^{have} recommended
the course that has been pursued.

You will perceive the necessity of an immediate ap-
pointment, either of a new Superintendent. Treasurer ^{or} Special
Agent. This is absolutely necessary to protect the reputation of
Mr Maxwell as well as that of the client & its funds. The ut-
most care must be taken or his traducers will so embarrass his
affairs, as for it to be very difficult to establish the truth, and we
all owe to his unfortunate family, not to leave any avenue
open for Milder to overtake that of which in life he was so
tenacious & which he guarded with so much pertinacity.

I have not any wish to be employed yet if my services should
be wanted until permanent officers are fixed on, you have only
to command my services, but I cannot cooperate either with
Mr Bradford, Dr Short or Demitry. - If James Kennedy Esq
should be appointed Treasurer, it would be all sufficient
for the present -

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant

James Parker

& Mr Tyler is too much occupied with the critical state of
Mr Tyler's health to attend to any business besides he is ex-
pecting it will be his turn every hour to have the fever

Copy.

New Orleans, Aug^t. 20. 1839.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Bradford returned from Bayou Sara the latter part of last week, issued an order dated on Saturday to suspend the operations of the Mint until the 1st of Nov^r. & I am informed returned to Bayou Sara on Sunday, his orders did not reach Mr. Tyler, although in the house, until Monday and never reached Mr. Maxwell, he having died on Sunday evening - on inquiry I find that several others who had been employed in the Mint and were reported as recovering, also died.

The Judge put Seals on the effects of Mr. Maxwell including his Vaults in the Mint and appointed a keeper of his keys, including those of his Vaults - & has applied to me to open his Succession, I have declined to intermeddle untill I hear from you or the Director on the Subject - he expects those in authority at the Mint will move the Court to order the Keys of the Vaults delivered to them if so I may from the opinion entertained of those men appear in Court as the counsel of the representatives of Mr. Maxwell and ask a delay until your pleasure or that of the Director is known.

There is believed to be a large Amount of Bullion in Mr. Maxwell's Vault, delivered to him for the purpose of melting into ingots, which if living he would not consent to place in the hands of Doctor Hort or Mr.

De -

Dimitry) without special authority and a most close inspection.

I was not consulted in the course pursued nor was I knowing to it; nor do I know the name of the person appointed to take charge of the Keys & effects, if I had been I should probably under the circumstances of the case have recommended the course that has been pursued.

You will perceive the necessity of an immediate appointment either of a new Superintendent, Treasurer or of a special agent, this is absolutely necessary to protect the reputation of Mr. Maxwell as well as that of the Mint and its funds. — The utmost care must be taken or his traducers will so embarrass his affairs as for it to be very difficult to establish the truth — and we all owe to his unfortunate family not to leave any avenue open for mischief to overtake that of which in life he was so tenacious and which he guarded with so much pertinacity.

I have not any wish to be employed, yet if, my services should be wanted, until permanent officers are fixed on, you have only to command my services; but I cannot co-operate either with Mr. Bradford, Dr. Hort or Dimitry. If James Kennedy, Esq. should be appointed Treasurer, it would be all sufficient for the present.

I remain &c.

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secy of the Treasry.

* Mr. Tyler is too much occupied with the critical state of Mrs. Tyler's health to attend to any business, besides he is expecting it will be his turn even now to have the fever.

United States Br. Mint, New Orleans
Treasurer's Office 19th August 1839
Dr J. M. Patterson }
Director U.S. Mint }

Sir,

It is my very painful
duty to inform you that Mr James Maxwell,
the Melter & Refiner, died of the yellow fever
last night at eleven O'clock - I await your
instructions in relation to this sad event.

Very respectfully Yours Oth. Lenoir

Edw. Forstall
Treas of Br. Mint (N.O.)

New Orleans Aug² 19th 1839

Dr. H. M. Patterson

Director of the U. States Mint

Dear Sir

I am pained to inform you of the death of James Maxwell Esq^r late Master & Refiner of the New Orleans Branch Mint; he died last evening of Yellow fever, of which he had been sick about one week, the fever was very soon overcome and he was supposed to be recovering. His stomach however rejected all nourishment and through Friday night he had so strong a disposition to converse that he could not be restrained and on yesterday he slept most of the day & was supposed to be doing well, a modification of the stomach having taken place he went off very unexpectedly to the Doctor Nurse or friends.

One of my servants who had been attending Mr Maxwell was sent home on Thursday with fever.

I hope you will ~~not~~ have passed on Mr Maxwell's case before you hear of his death; if not that you will proceed to do so. The same as if he continued to live.

Nothing was more unexpected to him than that Mr Bradford should have said that he considered him a dishonest man. The very idea that any one thought so and that such a suspicion should reach his friends at Phil^a distressed him beyond my power to describe until the hour of his death; it is my deliberate opinion that a more honest man never existed.

Be pleased to acquaint Mr Maxwell of her

Yrs

and bereavement -

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
James Parker

N. S. B. Mint New Orleans
August 17th 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the
deposits received and the Coinage executed
at this B. Mint since the first of July
to this date, agreeably to the Statements in
detail of the same, herewith, from the Treasurer
to me, and remain

Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Sup^y

To D^r R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a

*Sold Deposits Recd at the U. S. Br. Mint
New Orleans during the Month Ending July 31st 1859*

<i>Date of Deposit</i>	<i>Kind of Deposit</i>	<i>Gross amt after deducting Comms etc</i>	<i>Time Standing</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Value before Reductions</i>	<i>Value after Reductions</i>
<i>1859</i>						
<i>July</i>	8 Mexican Bullion	95 37		90.177	1.677	71
	15 French & German Coins	10 70		10 640	197	95
	25 Mexican Bullion	25 70	150.5	5.354	99	62 99.44
	29 Mexican Bullion	164 85	861.	121.073		
	do do	78.15	950	80 755	3.754	94 3.750 59
	29 Test Bottoms	1.751 95	64.5	125.558	2355	92 2.351.60
	30 Bars or Pigs -	1.557.45	38.25	66.191		
	" "	1229.95	13.50	18 449	1.574.	69-1571.78
<i>Aug 1</i>	3 Bars & Amalgam & Carles	1.950 40	3 1/2	7 584		
	do do do	1.936 35	8 1/4	17.749		
	do do do	1211 90	4 1/2	6.059		
	do do do	1201 70	4	5.340		
	do do do	538 50	3.	1.795	1.676.88	1.673.23
	do do do	1.529 75	5 1/2	9.348		
	do do do	1.459	5	8.105		
	do do do	1.048 50	7	11 268		
	do do do	1.959.20	10 1/2	22.887		
	6 Test Bottoms -	291 50	32	10 364	192 81	192 40
	do do	104.65	15 1/2	1.802	33.52	32 88
	do do	1642 70	125.5	229.068		
	do do	1693 05	4.5	8 465		
	do Amalgam	1205 65	2.5		4685-20	4.682 82
	do do	809.65	2.5	5.598		
	do do	1.740 45	4.5	8.702		
	6 Test Bottoms & Sheet	351 55	619	241.788	4.49838	4.49008
	7 Bars & Old Silver	1.210 35	4	5 379		
	do do	1.118 15	10 1/2	13.045	373 14	372 40
	do do	294 35	5.	1.638		
	8 Grains of Mex. Bull.	80 90	6 1/2	584	10.86	
		24.693.37		1.134.725	21.120 07	19.194 39

*Treasurers Office
August 1st 1859*

*Edm. Forsyth
Pres of Br. Mint*

Silver Coins coined at the Branch Mint
New Orleans during the Month Ending July 31st 1889

Date of Delivery	Denomination of Coins	Amount
1889		
July 10	180.000 Dimes — — —	\$ 18.000 00
12	20.000 half Dimes —	1.000 00
18	100.000 Dimes —	10.000 00
26	100.000 half Dimes	5.000 00

Treasurers Office } \$ 34.000 00
August 17th 1889 }

E. J. Forstall
Clerk of Br. Mint

*Silver Deposits Recd at the U.S. Branch Mint
New Orleans during the Month ending July 31st 1839.*

<i>Date of Deposit</i>		<i>Gross Mt. Silver</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Value before</i>	<i>Value after</i>
		<i>after melting</i>	<i>charges</i>	<i>weight</i>	<i>deductions</i>	<i>deductions</i>
		<i>Coins etc.</i>		<i>Coins etc.</i>	<i>Dolls Cts</i>	<i>Dolls Cts</i>
1839						
July	8 Mexican Dollars	86.60	896	86.21	100 51	
	11 do do	86.65	895	86.16	100.25	
	" do do	86.95	894	86.37	100.50	
	" do do	86.90	897	86.67	100.78	
	" Old Silver & M. Molls.	46.15	850	43.58	50.71	
	" Mexican Dollars	86.50	887	85.05	98.90	
	" do do	86.25	897	85.90	100.12	
	" Mixed Coins	96.05	841	89.75	104.48	
	" Mexican Dollars	86.75	897	86.40	100.60	
	" do do	86.55	898	86.35	100.47	
	" do do	93.00	887	93.62	108.93	
	" do do	432.75	896	430.88	501.32	
	" do do	100.50	898	100.27	116.67	
	" do do	86.50	896	85.92	99.97	
	" Standard Dollars	250.65	889	247.68	288.09	
	" Mexican Dollars	86.85	898	86.65	100.53	
	" Standard Dollars	156.25	888	153.27	178.57	
	" Mexican Dollars	173.60	893	172.25	200.43	
	" Standard Dollars	88.40	877	86.14	100.23	
	" Mexican Dollars	94.65	896	94.23	109.64	
	" do do	86.65	888	85.49	99.47	
	" Mixed Coins	86.75	897	86.46	100.60	
	" Mexican Dollars	99.25	896	90.84	105.70	
	15 do do	86.48	896	86.07	100.15	
	" do do	868.40	892	858.70	999.21	
	" do do	86.70	896	86.31	100.43	
	16 do do	85.55	886	84.31	98.10	
	" do do	86.85	897	86.56	100.72	
	" do do	113.15	899	113.02	131.68	
	✓ 17 Test Bottoms	367.00	978	378.39	462.38	462.39
	✓ " Old Silver	144.35	567	90.94	105.83	
	22 Mexican Dollars	86.15	898	85.95	100.00	
	" do do	86.60	897	86.30	100.43	
	" do do	86.25	899	86.15	100.24	
	" do do	112.60	897	112.22	130.58	
	" do do	86.15	895	85.67	99.68	
	" do do	83.70	899	85.60	99.50	
	" Standard Dollars	511.90	884	502.80	584.87	
	Amount Carried forward	5556.68		5485.16	6381.39	462.39

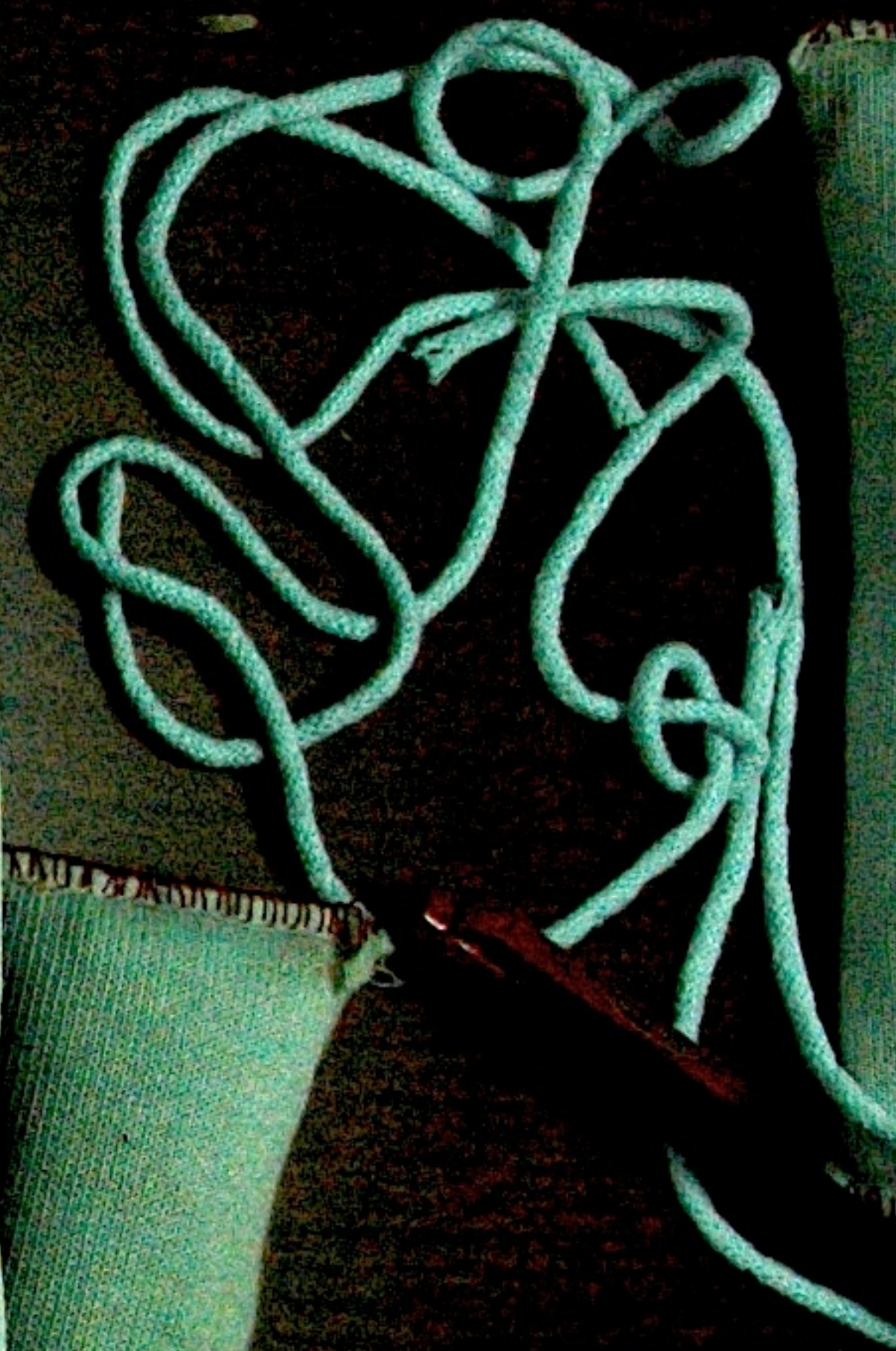
There is some discrepancy in the quality of Mexican dollars, the currency of Mexico is not uniform, the different Mints, it is not uniform in this respect.

1839	Amount	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
July 22	Mexican Dollars	85 35	898 85 10	99 09			
	do do	87 00	900 87 00	101 25			
25	do do	15 85	898 85 40	99 44			
	do do	208 00	898 208 84	200 88			
	do do	181 85	898 180 09	151 57			
	do do	88 75	897 88 40	100 80			
	do do	102 10	888 100 73	117 21			
	Mind Coins	82 30	876 80 10	95 20			
26	Mexican Dollars	88 35	897 88 00	100 14			
	do do	88 45	895 88 97	100 03			
	Sept from Gold	28 70	817 26 38	28 79	27 08		
27	Mexican Dollars	91 59	895 90 88	105 75			
	do do	88 75	895 88 26	100 37			
29	Test bottoms	1170 15	975 1267 68	20 61			
	do do	948 50	970 1032 05	4709 82	4627 50		
	do do	1751 95	903 1757 79				
30	Gold from Gold	184 85	321 58 79	58 41	48 40		
	Mexican Dollars	882 15	909 908 24				
	do do	1118 15	903 1198 42	5841 24	5714 70		
	do do	1557 45	922 1595 52				
	do do	1229 95	951 1299 84				
	do do	1188 80	974 1264 90	1471 88	1468 09		
August 3	Bars or Pigs	1950 40	991 2147 60				
	do do	1938 35	948 2035 32				
	Amalgam	1211 90	992 1335 78				
	do do	1201 70	992 1324 54				
	do do	538 50	991 592 94	16581 74	16009 59		
	Test Bottoms	1529 75	958 1624 93				
	do do	1459 00	905 1584 57				
	do do	1448 50	903 1549 89				
	do do	1958 20	953 2079 57				
5	do do	1218 00	955 1265 80				
	do do	980 40	937 1020 70	2660 10	2585 80		
6	Test Bottoms	1642 70	842 1538 83				
	Amalgam	1093 05	993 1867 99				
	do do	1205 65	994 1331 57	8722 48	8418 39		
	do do	809 65	993 893 31				
	Test Bottoms	1740 15	905 1866 14				
	do do	1902 90	980 2072 04	2611 10	2404 89		
	do do	291 50	938 300 58	569 74	557 18		
		4494 87	43515 86	50635 19	27081 42		

1839	Amount	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr
Aug 1	Test Bottoms	41494 87	43515 86	50635 19	27081 42		
	do do	1532 20	909 1849 66	476 70	4749 44		
	do do	892 20	970 748 03				
	Sept from Gold	551 55	348 155 15	157 26	114 68		
	Test Bottoms	100 65	980 111 62	158 48	153 92		
7	do do	1145 95	970 1235 07				
	do do	873 15	971 942 05				
9	Bars or Pigs	1210 35	973 1308 52	5793 21	5693 37		
	do do	1118 15	905 1198 90				
	Old Silver	294 35	899 294 02				
8	Mex. Bullion	80 90	918 82 57	96 01	92 54		
9	Mex. Dollars 40.5	178 50	882 972 97	201 37	10602 95		
	Mex. Dollars	86 35	807 85 18	96 79			
	Mind Coins	185	882 177 18	306 17			
	Mex. Dollars	90 65	896 90 24	105			
	do do	113 75	896 113 24	131 77			
	do do	86 50	896 86 11	100 20			
	do do	93 75	894 93 12	108 35			
	do do	136 15	899 135 99	158 24			
	do do	173 00	897 172 42	200 63			
	do do	86 40	897 86 11	100 20			
	do do	89 60	898 88 80	103 33			
	do do	173 00	898 172 61	200 85			
	Stand Dols.	1106 80	880 1082 20	1259 28			
	Mex. Dollars	86 75	898 86 35	100 71			
	Stand Dollars	151 50	880 148 18	172 80			
16	do do	776 40	885 763 48				
	Test Bottoms	1098 25	982 1629 30	4540 46	4531 05		
	do do	1386 00	980 1509 20				
		56979 37	59606 50	69387 42	62416 42		

Treasurers Office
August 17th 1839

Colm. Forsyth
Pres of Mr. Monty



Box 28 Folies New
Sept 581 End

Below accounts
for July & Aug
1889

Mont U.S.
Aug. 16th, 1839.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Out Bois being confined to his bed by illness, I present the following answer to the inquiries made in your letter to him of the 14th inst.

Any error committed by the Assayer, in a report on bullion, is "unfavorable" to the Minter and Refiner, because it will probably lead to a rejection of his ingots when they come to be assayed, thus giving rise to an increase both in his labor and wastage. If the report on the bullion is too high by one or two millieims only, the ingots ^{about} ~~will be~~ ^{probably} will also be probably this much above standard, but, being within the legal limit, may still be received. Since, however, the Minter & Refiner is entitled for them only as if they were of the exact standard, he really delivers an excess of fine silver for which he gets no credit, and ~~the difference increases his wastage~~ ^{which must appear against him in his wastage account.} ~~the result~~ ^{is} ~~counted~~ ^{is} therefore "unfavorable" to him.

There is some irregularity in the quality of Mexican dollars, the coins of the different Mexican Mints not corresponding in this respect. The average fineness

may however be safely stated at
897 there and there.

I wrote to you, on the 6th inst., to
mention the appointment of Mr. Carrumack
as Treasurer of the State Mint. His
assumption of office ^{will} lead to a thor-
ough examination of the cash and bullion
accounts, — a very essential supplement
to the work in which you have been en-
gaged.

I am glad to learn that you are
making good progress in your report.

I am very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

P. M. P.

To
Thomas Slidell, Esq.
Saratoga Springs,
N. Y.

Dr. Patterson

Director of the U. S. Mint.

Phila. delphia

Sir

Mr Bradford in his letter to you of the 16th May 1839 on the subject of the Cadass affair writes to you as follows.

"6th Did Dr. Koch at the time make any apago of bank of the Mex. Standard and which he could refer to the deposits in question? He did - Herewith I send you his first letter and an extract from his second to me on this subject, in the latter of which I fully concur."

It appears also, that Mr Maxwell on 24th and 27th April 1839, addressed you two letters on the same subject.

Mount Vt. S.

Aug. 13 / 39.

Sir,

On the 22d of May last, I forwarded to you two pairs of half-dime dies, and on the 25th two pairs of dime dies. Their receipt has not been acknowledged. I pray you to inform me if they came safely to hand.

Mr. Spidell's report is not yet received. I am under the impression that a document was expected to be sent to me by your counsel, and its ^{not} arrival may perhaps be a cause for detaining the report. It is of deep importance, to all parties, that this affair should be settled.

R. M. P.

To / (David Bradford, Esq.
Sup. Br. Court,
New Haven.

With Copy of my letter to David Bradford, Esq., of the 7th inst.

Mint No. 1
Aug. 12th, 1839.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th inst., requesting me to take all suitable steps respecting the suspected purloining of coins by one of the door-keepers at the Star Chambers Mint.

I had submitted a copy of my letter on the subject to Mr. Bradford, mitting in receiving yours of the 5th inst. I was sorry to learn, from Mr. Shidell, that he had not entered into the investigation of this affair. It is difficult to know how to proceed against a man attendant at the Star Chambers Mint, when he is fully sustained and justified by his Chief Officer there. At all events, I must await Mr. Bradford's answer to my letter, - unless, indeed, Mr. Shidell's report should lead to a more summary course, in the whole of this matter.

P. M. P.

Wm. Lewis Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury.

Treasury Department
August 9. 1889.

Sir,

Your communication of the 7th has been received.
I will think you to take such further steps as are suitable and
necessary to ascertain if any theft has been committed - and, if any -
by whom. Should it ^{appear} to be by any person employed about
the Mint at N. Orleans, no matter how small the amount - an
example must be made of him both by dismissal and prosecution.

I remain very Respy
Y^{rs} M^{ch} J^r

Sam^l Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury.

J. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

Treasury Department
August 9. 1889.

Sir,

Your communication of the 7th has been received.
I will think you to take such further steps as are suitable and
necessary to ascertain if any theft has been committed - and, if any -
by whom. Should it ^{develop} appear to be by any person employed about
the Mint at N. Orleans, no matter how small the amount - an
example must be made of him both by dismissal and prosecution.

I remain very Respy
Y^{rs} M^{ch} W^{ch}

Sam^l Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury.

J. N. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

Mont Wd
Aug 7th 1839.

Sir,
I have to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 7th inst., and deep-
ly deplore that difficulties should still
continue in the treasury department of
the Misses. I hope that the accession
of Mr. Cammack to the office of Quar-
termaster will put that department on a
satisfactory footing.

We have a set of rights for you
here, ready for the final adjustment,
which I will send in a short time.

I had the pleasure of seeing Mr.
Marshall this morning, and found her
in good health. We paid a draft
of \$75 in her favor yesterday.

R. M. P.

Wm Marshall, Esq

Mint of the United States.

Aug. 7th, 1834.

Sir,

I send subjoined to this letter a copy of a letter to Jacob Barker Esq., transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, and also to me. The Secretary instructs me, with regard to it, "to call on the proper Officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans for the necessary explanations," and I have accordingly to request those of you. I am particularly anxious to know how far this accusation may implicate the door-keeper who was entrusted with the counting of coins, and who has been suspected of purloining them. Notwithstanding your letter of the 26th of May, I confess that I still want confidence in this man. The account that has been given to me of his ^{contradictory} evidence in the Casas case increases my suspicions; but as the mitted evidence has not yet been laid before me, I do not mean, by this remark, to give an opinion as to this

~~business~~ matter.

Your letter of the 25th ult., transmitting ^{your} report of the operations of the New Orleans Branch since Jan., has been received, and enables me to present to the Secretary of the Treasury, my report for the second quarter of this year.

R. M. P.

D

To/
David Bradford Esq.
Sup. Br. Mnt.,
New Orleans.

I Copy. J

To/ Sec. of Treasury.

Aug. 7. 1839.
— " —

Mint of the United States.
August 7th, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., transmitting a copy of a letter to you from Jacob Barker Esq., regarding a supposed fraud said to have been committed at the New Orleans Mint. I have written to the Superintendent of that Mint to ask, from him, an explanation of the matter. — On the 7th of May last, Mr. Tyler, the Coiner,

It may not be improper, however, in the mean while, to state what has occurred with regard to the door-keeper ~~who~~ referred to in Mr. Barker's letter.

On the 7th of May last, the Coiner of the New Orleans Mint ^{received Confidential} wrote to me a letter, from which the following paragraph is an extract. [See letter of Mr. Tyler, rec'd May 16.]

"I have been printed &c. —
get rid of him."

In reply to Mr. Tyler I stated that I could not receive any such communication as confidential, and I accordingly immediately wrote to the Superintendent the following letter.

"In a letter received this morning, [May 11th.]
from Mr. Tyler, — — — a report from
you as to this matter."

On the 3rd of June, I received a letter
from Mr. Bradford, under date of the 26th
of May, from which I extract the following
~~portion~~ is an extract.

"Received — — — \$ 30,000."

As the investigation conducted by Mr.
Slidell had been ordered before this letter
was received, nothing more ~~has been done~~^{may}
in the case of Bremond.

P.M.P.

J

To
Hon Lewis M. Adams,
Sec. of Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
August 6th, 1839.

Sir,

I received, this morning, your letter of the 2d inst., with the commission, sent therewith, for Horace C. Cammack, as Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

This commission I shall forward immediately, with the ^{proper} ~~necessary~~ instructions. I consider the necessity of the change urgent, and no circumstance is known to me that can render proper a delay in removing Mr. Forstall." The transfer of the office from the present incumbent to Mr. Cammack will make a thorough settlement of the Cash and bottom accounts imperative, and it is certainly, in the present condition of things at the New Orleans Mint, exceedingly desirable.

R. M. P.

T. Wm. Lewis Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury.

Treasury Department
August 5th 1839.

Sir,

I transmit, enclosed, a copy of a letter received, this morning, from Jacob Barker Esq. and will thank you to call on the proper officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans for the necessary explanations.

I remain very Respy
Yours Alsat. *Le*

Sam. Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

Dr. R. M. Patterson Director
of the Mint
Philad^a

Treasury Department
August 21. 1839

Sir,

Your communication of the 21st ultimo
has been received.

I transmit herewith a Commission
for Horace C. Carmack as Treasurer of the Branch Mint
at N. Orleans, which I will thank you to forward to him
with the necessary instructions as to his bond (a form for
which is also enclosed) and as to the manner of keeping
and rendering his accounts & ~~other~~ matters with his prede-
cessor.

Should any circumstance
have occurred to render proper a delay in removing Mr.
Forstall, you will be pleased to report it & retain the
commission until I can write to the President concerning
it.

I remain very Resp^y.
Yours Obedt. Serv^t

Levi Woodbury
Sec of the Treasury.

M. P. W. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a.

New Orleans, 1st August 1837

W. W. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

My clerk in copying my brief sent
you, so blundered together my remarks about the testimony of
Casas, & Dimity (provided a copy he retained be correct) that
I may be considered to have made slight errors, to correct which
I have to ask the favour of your allowing one of your clerks to
insert the accompanying sentence in the margin of the page
on which the following sentence is written, with a * of reference
immediately preceding the said sentence, viz:

Dimity after having stated it was their uniform practice
to leave the certificates in the book, when their return was
simultaneous with their payment, as in the case of the
Casas deposits; also that Casas endorsed the certificates
in the book without reading them, having obtained from the
receipt he had received for the money when deposited, came
forward at the next meeting of the Commission, & wished
to explain, saying: that he was inclined to believe the
certificates to Casas had been cut from the book, & delivered
up to Casas, as the office was full of people, & Casas had
to wait by turns as they were paid in small change.
He was detained more than an hour."

The paper sent you, you will find the above sentence
written down about page 40, please also let your clerk run
a pen through the two lines marked out above with red lines.

The letter of the Treasurer to the Superintendent,
which the Superintendent sent to you in his descriptive letter

Of such a state of things should arise, as for Mr. P. ^{to} accept of other employment, than that of the N. H. M. I think, allow me to suggest to you the expediency of making further enquiry, before Mr. S. should be appointed.

Mr. Dimmick the weighing clerk, of whom Mr. Bradford said in his letter to you under date of the 19th May, "I assure you that no gentleman can receive such an insult in this city or any of the Southern States, and maintain his character as an honest man, and his rank in society without resenting it personally & promptly."

hisce dictione, conser.

The singular course pursued by the Superintendent since the investigation closed renders it necessary that there should be a prompt decision — the present officers cannot get on together but until the pleasure of yourself or the Govt are known, Messrs. Napue & Tyler submit to that which they could not do under any other circumstances.

Very respectfully

2nd Lt. Genl
James B. Mc

The following sentence to be added to Mr Warkus brief viz:

Mr. William Casper testified that he had endorsed the certificate in
his book without reading it, or knowing that it expressed a greater amount
than was mentioned in the receipt, - that he did not receive more than was
mentioned in the receipt, that it was contained in 20 packages, 19 of which con-
tained \$10 each, that one contained only \$7 1/2, & this 50 cents deficiency he
believed to have been an unintentional error.]

Mint of the United States.

July 31st, 1839.

Sir,

We have lately introduced an improvement in the coining-press, - and, I believe, to Mr. Mason, - to which I beg to call your attention; You know that, in the original arrangement, the collar was firmly attached to the platform, by a tongue entering into a groove. In the present plan, the collar is kept down to its place by a shoulder, - as before, - but it is kept up by four straight springs, screwed to the bottom of the platform at one end, and pressing with the other against the bottom of the collar. The effect of this arrangement is manifest. If the ~~press~~ planchet should not be deposited in the collar, but rest, (as you know too often happens,) upon its edge, no inconvenience or injury results, for the collar sinks under the pressure.

We have found a great advantage from the introduction of this plan.

In the cent press, we had occasion to coin a number of planchets which

are known to be too large to enter the collar, and they were all struck without accident difficulty. Yesterday the feeder of the half-dollar press got out of adjustment, and several planchets were struck while resting partly over the edge of the collar, yet they were not cut, and the dies were not injured.

The alteration is easily made in the existing platens and collars, and I recommend it for your adoption.

P.M.P.

Wm
Rufus Tyler, Esq.
Coiner Branch Mint,
St. Paul.

Mint of the United States.
July 31st, 1834.

Sir,

Mr. Shidell, the U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans, who was charged with the investigation of the affairs of the mint at that place, arrived here yesterday. He has completed his laborious investigation, but has not yet prepared his report. He spent several hours in examining into our mode of transacting business, and keeping accounts, — an inquiry which has an important bearing upon the opinions which he is called upon to give. He says it may still be a fortnight before his report will be ready. He has returned to New York.

I received, on the 29th inst. a package, under your frank, containing ~~the~~ remarks of Jacob Barker Esq., on the New Orleans Investigation, by Jacob Barker Esq., the counsel employed by Messrs Maxwell and Tyler. This paper I have given into the hands of Mr. Shidell.

Wm Lewis Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

R. M. P.

New Orleans

28th July 1839

Dear Sir

I have been honoured
with a copy of a letter rec^d yesterday. I am
not acquainted with the parties
I know nothing of their character
I suppose they are ~~the~~ ^{of the} two persons
referred to in my former letter
it has long been reported that two
persons from Mobile obtained
\$1000 each in dimes from
the Mint that ~~these~~ the
count was found to be \$80 that
altho these amt^s do not agree I
presume they are the same
from which the reports origina-
ted. There are other com-
plaints of a similar character
by persons in this city

I have sent a copy of the
written letter to the Secy of the Treasury
Notified him that Mr Bradford

continued to employ Mr Desrosiere
& the factor ~~was~~ suspected by Mr
Tyler to have returned to him

I shall be obliged to appear again
on the News papers tomorrow
in defence of myself against

Dr P M Patterson
Director of the United States Mint
Philadelphia



The Standard attack made against
by Mr Bradford as you will perceive
by the Bee of yesterday Mr Marshall
& Tyler are in no way accountable
for my publications, beyond the fact
of their consent that Mr Bradford

Copy

Mobile 25 July 1859

J Parker

Dear Sir

We understand there
have been some charges preferred against the
officers of the Mint in New Orleans, if so, and there
are any investigation going on, we will come over
and will say, what we lost by them

M Felton had \$2000 received

& lost \$180

G Davis Jr had \$1000 in Gold
& exchanged it for 12 Dollars, and lost \$186

(Signed) M Felton
George Davis Junr

Mobile 25th July 1839.

J. Barker.

Dear Sir,

We understand there have been some charges preferred against the officers of the Mint in New Orleans, if so, and there are any investigations going on, we will come over, and will say what we lost by them.

Mr Pelton had \$2000 recoined and lost \$180. — George Davis Jr had \$1000 in gold and exchanged it for 1/2 Dimes and lost \$186.

{ Signed } W. Pelton
George Davis Jr.

New Orleans July 27. 1839.

Dear Sir,

You have here with a copy of a letter this day received, there are many other complaints of a similar character, the truth of which I know nothing about.

The Doorkeeper at the Mint, who was called to impeach the testimony of Lafses, is the man, whom Mr Tyler suspected of purloining coin as reported to the Director, and he is still continued in the employment of the Mint.

To The Hon.
Levi Woodbury
Secy of Treasry.

(signed)

Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Jacob Barker.

U S B Mint New Orleans

July 25th 1839

Sir,

I have the honor to report
that there has been deposited in this Branch
Mint, during the month of June last, of,
Gold Bullion, 1,153.641,02. Standard weight, &
Silver " 12,682.12 " " "

And that there has been executed during
the same time, Silver Coins of the value
of forty thousand dollars, as will
more fully appear in detail from
the enclosed returns from the Treasurer
to me of date the 12th inst.

Very Respectfully
Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Sup^t.

To Dr R. M. Patterson.
Director
Mint
Philadelphia.

Gold Deposited at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the month ending June 30th 1859

When Deposited	Kind of Deposit	Gross wt after melting	Assay	Standard weight	Value before deductions	Value after deductions
1859						
June 5	British Sov. & Doubloons	176.25	911	178.400	3,319.06	3,319.06
7	German Coins	5.75	884	5.647	105.16	105.16
✓ 10	Mexican Bust	228.65	942	229.321	4,452.48	4,451.95
✓ 11	Old Gold	28.92	548	17.448	324.01	324.61
14	German Coins	32.42	898	32.167	598.45	598.45
✓ 17	Old Gold	12.62	454	6.254	116.55	116.35
✓ "	Mexican Bullion	68.85	580	42.840	797.02	795.84
"	German Coins	101.15	890	100.006	1,860.50	1,860.50
✓	Test Bottoms	304.65	932	315.274	5,865.56	5,863.88
✓	do do	81.41	585	52.916	984.50	982.70
✓	do do	76.27	935	79.236	1,474.15	1,474
✓	do do	24.48	565	15.868	285.41	285.49
✓	do do	55.92	798	49.582	932.45	920.58
	do do	22.05	785	19.183	356.89	356.89
		1229.17		1153.641	21,463.05	21,455.13

Treasurer's Office July 12th 1859

E. D. Dorell
Treas. of Br. Mint.

Recapitulation:

Foreign Bullion	903.62	837.421	15,579.92	15,572.06
Foreign Coins	315.55	316.220	5,883.13	5,883.07
Total	1,219.17	1,153.641	21,463.05	21,455.13

From
David Bradford, Esq.
New Orleans.
Louisianian of July 24/39.
The? Aug. 7.

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

*Silver Deposits received at the Branch Mint
at New Orleans during the month ending June 30th 1859*

<i>When Deposited</i>	<i>Kind of deposit.</i>	<i>Gross amt. Fine after deducting imp.</i>	<i>Standard Weight</i>	<i>Value before deductions</i>	<i>Value after deductions</i>
<i>1859</i>					
<i>June 3</i>	<i>Small change Spanish</i>	<i>110.55</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>109 61</i>	<i>127.74</i>
<i>" 4</i>	<i>Spanish Dollars & old silver</i>	<i>397.55</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>335.25</i>	<i>346.12 388.10</i>
<i>" 5</i>	<i>Spanish Dollars old silver & Lumps</i>	<i>1718.40</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>1689.75</i>	<i>1968.25</i>
<i>" 6</i>	<i>Hammered dollars</i>	<i>100.65</i>	<i>881</i>	<i>98.52</i>	<i>114.64</i>
<i>" 7</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>84.50</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>82.90</i>	<i>96.40</i>
<i>" 8</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>109.10</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>107.88</i>	<i>125.55</i>
<i>" 9</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>172.00</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>171.04</i>	<i>198.48</i>
<i>" 10</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>84.95</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>84.29</i>	<i>98.08</i>
<i>" 11</i>	<i>Mexican Dollars</i>	<i>1752.55</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>1722.92</i>	<i>2004.85</i>
<i>" 12</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>86.60</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>86.21</i>	<i>100.51</i>
<i>" 13</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>85.90</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>84.37</i>	<i>98.08</i>
<i>" 14</i>	<i>Mexican Dollars</i>	<i>455.75</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>451.54</i>	<i>501.92</i>
<i>" 15</i>	<i>Mexican Dollars</i>	<i>1038.90</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>1025.20</i>	<i>1194.12</i>
<i>" 16</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>226.90</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>225.89</i>	<i>252.84</i>
<i>" 17</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>125.55</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>122.75</i>	<i>142.84</i>
<i>" 18</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>254.55</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>258.39</i>	<i>300.67</i>
<i>" 19</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>438.10</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>425.90</i>	<i>496.75</i>
<i>" 20</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>835.65</i>	<i>874</i>	<i>811.50</i>	<i>944.29</i>
<i>✓ " 21</i>	<i>Old Silver</i>	<i>91.90</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>88.88</i>	<i>103.35</i>
<i>✓ " 22</i>	<i>Mexican Bullion</i>	<i>164.40</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>179.00</i>	<i>208.29 207.70</i>
<i>" 23</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>140.40</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>138.21</i>	<i>160.82</i>
<i>" 24</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>145.35</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>140.40</i>	<i>163.57</i>
<i>" 25</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>87.25</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>85.70</i>	<i>99.77</i>
<i>" 26</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>82.95</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>82.58</i>	<i>96.09</i>
<i>✓ " 27</i>	<i>Lump from Mexico</i>	<i>68.85</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>32.51</i>	<i>37.82 29.47</i>
<i>" 28</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>86.95</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>85.88</i>	<i>99.93</i>
<i>" 29</i>	<i>Hammered Dollars</i>	<i>96.80</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>94.32</i>	<i>109.75</i>
<i>" 30</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>96.25</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>95.71</i>	<i>111.37</i>
<i>" 31</i>	<i>Mixed Coins</i>	<i>108.15</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>107.55</i>	<i>125.14</i>
<i>" 32</i>	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	<i>9210.10</i>		<i>9206.34</i>	<i>10080.11 625.55</i>

When deposited	Kind of deposit	Gross Wt. after melting	Fine	Standard	Value before deduction	Value after deduction
1839	Amount brot forward	9,210 10		9,206 34	19,410 11	627 33
June 19	Mexican Test buttons	55 92	182	11 30	16 14	6 41
" 5 "	Mexican Test buttons	81 41	391	35 35	41 14	31 27
" 5 "	Mexican Test buttons	24 48	408	10 96	12 75	9 79
" 21	Heavenward Dollars	85 95	882	82 27	95 75	
" "	Mexican Dollars	209 50	893	207 97	202	
" 5 "	Mexican Test buttons	234 55	968	252 27	293 55	292 70
" "	Mexican Dollars	432 75	896	430 82	501 31	
" 28	Mexican Dollars	97 75	888	96 44	112 22	
" "	Mexican Dollars	86 70	894	86 12	100 21	
" "	Mixed Coins	98 65	882	96 67	112 68	
" "	Mexican Dollars	87 90	898	87 80	102 15	
" 5 "	Test buttons & old Silver	144 35	964	154 51	179 90	179 44
" "	Mexican Dollars	173 55	898	173 18	201 49	
" "	Mexican Dollars	86 85	895	86 48	100 50	
" "	Mexican Dollars	433 80	896	431 87	502 55	
" "	Mexican Dollars	86 11	896	85 33	99 28	
" "	Mexican Dollars	174 50	897	173 91	202 36	
" "	Mexican Dollars	86 10	893	85 38	99 67	
" "	Mexican Dollars	130 00	891	128 70	149 75	
" "	Mexican Dollars	87 45	869	86 38	100 57	
		12,884 36		12,682 12	14,440 90	11,049 9

Treasurer's Office July 12th 1839

Edw. Forstall
Trans of Pr. Mint

Recapitulation:

Foreign Bullion

Do Coins

Total

1,263 41

11,620 95

12,884 36

1,100 41 1,280 06 1,248 29

11,581 71 13,160 84 13,160 84

12,682 12 14,440 90 14,409 13

Silver Coinage received at the U.S. Mint at New Orleans during the month ending June 30th 1859.

Date of Delivery		Denomination.	Number of Pieces	Value Dolls cts		Remarks
1859						
June	7	Dimes	60.000	6.000		
"	15	Half Dimes	40.000	2.000		
"	"	Dimes	100.000	10.000		
"	18	Dimes	110.000	11.000		
"	21	Dimes	110.000	11.000		
			420.000	40.000		
			40.000	2.000		
			380.000	38.000		

Treasurers Office
July 12th 1859

Edw. Forstall
Trans of U.S. Mint

Silver Coinage
during the month of
June 1889—

\$40.000

Wm. A. S.
July 9th, 1839.

Sir,

The District Attorney for New Orleans has sent me a copy of his letter to you of the 24th ult., in which he points out the necessity of appointing a new Treasurer for the St. Charles Mint. I have long had suspicions of the incompetency of Mr. Forstall, — though his integrity and good intentions, have never been called in question. In a letter to Mr. Bradford, of the 5th of February last, I wrote as follows.

"You see &c. [Then copy from that letter to its end.]

To this part of my letter, I received the following reply from Mr. Bradford, under date of Feb. 1839 — (day omitted.)

"You see &c. [Copy paragraph as marked.]

This explicit justification of the Treasurer of the St. Charles Mint, and his department, given by the head of the Institution, could not be received by me as otherwise than satisfactory; and as ^{my} proposition to send Mr. Dubois ~~had not been~~ ^{was not} accepted, it was not renewed.

This I now regret, for I believe that
he could have prevented the confusion
which now exists in the Orleans office,
at least so far as the accounts are con-
cerned.

In a letter to you of the 4th ult.,
I mention that Mr. Spofford, a clerk
who had been dismissed from the Orleans
office by Mr. Bradford, had
stated that the Treasurer was "an honest
man, but a mere cipher in his office,
entirely unacquainted with the whole busi-
ness entrusted to him." And I then
remarked: "If this be so &c. [Copy as made]

Such being my sentiments, I need not
now say that I agree with Mr. Willard
as to the necessity of replacing or appointing
a new Treasurer for the Orleans office.
The character which he gives of Mr.
Cammack seems to be entirely satis-
factory, and I hope that it will prove
so to the President.

P. M. P.

Wm Lewis Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Mint of the N. O.
July 11. 1837.

Dear Sir,

Difficulties have occurred at the New Orleans Mint which have given rise to an investigation which is still going forward. It is by no means certain that it will end in the removal of any of the present incumbents, - and, if it shall do so, it is equally uncertain where the blow may fall. I make no objection to the early movement on your part, - but on mine it would be exceedingly improper.

With great respect,
your faithful servant,
(signed) R. M. Patterson,
R. M. Patterson

To/
John Rheiner, Esq. :

Mint of the U. States,
July 8. 1839.

Sir,

I send herewith a Bill of Lading
of 1 Cask of pure nitric Acid, shipped 26th ult.
for your P^r. Mint.

I send, also, a statement of my account
with your Treasurer, for moneys received by me,
& ~~expended~~ paid out for expenses of your P^r.
Mint, from Jan. 1st, to June 30th; together with
the necessary receipts, as vouchers. By this state-
ment you perceive there is a balance in my hands,
to the Credit of your Treasurer, of \$3,174. 65.

Very respectfully,

Yr. faithf^l. servant,
Signed R. M. Patterson.

To / David Bradford, Esq.,
Supt. &c. &c.,
New Orleans. }

Mint U.S.
July 5th, 1834.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive
your letter of the 2d inst., with the en-
closed copy of Mr. Bradfords' letter to you
of the 20th of June.

The protesting of a Mint Certificate
for neglect of prompt payment is a
new manuever, and I doubt its le-
gality. I send herewith one of these
certificates, and you will observe
that no time is wanted for the pay-
ment. I would respectfully suggest
the propriety of consulting Mr.
Gilpin on this question, which
seems likely to become an important
one to the Smithsonian Mint.

I have a letter from ^{Mr. Spence} ~~Mr. Spence~~ Miller
Refiner of the Smithsonian Branch,
of the 2d ult., in which he states
that "the operations are continued, and,
so far as he is informed, to public satis-
faction." This is strangely at variance
with Mr. Bradfords' report, and the

~~fact of the protest, cannot have been known to Mr. Marshall.~~

Mr. Marshall states, in his letter, that "the investigation into the affairs of the Mint has taken such a wide range that he thinks it will be a month, if not two, before I get the report, although the commission is in session about six hours nearly every day." He says that "Mr. Shickel conducts the examination with great skill and impartiality." He also states that "Mr. Bradford, at the commencement, proposed to suspend the operations of the Mint, pending the investigation, and repeated his proposition again last evening, but was resisted, in both instances, by Mr. Shickel, and the operations are therefore continued, and, so far as he is, informed, to public satisfaction."

This last remark is strangely at variance with Mr. Bradford's letter, and with the fact of the protest, which cannot have been known to Mr. Marshall.

Wm Lewis Woodbury
Secy of Treasury

T. M. P.

Dr -

Treasury Department
July 2. 1839.

Sir,

I transmit enclosed, a copy of a letter received this morning, from the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans - and have only to request that you will take all further appropriate steps in addition to what has already been done, to remedy the inconveniences arising from delay and to meet, as far as reasonable, the public expectations.

I remain very Respy
Yours Alwd. &c

Saml. M. Jackson
Secy. of the Treasury.

Dr. R. W. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad. &c.

Mint N. S.

June 21. 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to return to you, herewith,
the bond of Edmund Forstall, Esq., as Treasurer of
the New Orleans P.M. Mint, with my approval
indorsed, as required by law.

I have not yet received any direct com-
munication from Mr. Slidell, but I know that his in-
vestigation is going forward.

Very respectfully

R. M. P.

R. M. P.

Hon. Levi Woodbury

Sec. of Treasury

U. S. Mint, New Orleans.

June 20th 1839.

Hon.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary
of the Treasury of the U. S.

Sir,

I have the honor
to say in answer to your letter of the 25th ult^o. that
the bullion, for which the certificates of the Treasurer of
this Branch Mint have issued, has changed its state and
cannot be identified and returned to the depositors, par-
ticularly that of which I made mention in my letter to
you of the 18th ult^o. that none of the holders of our certi-
ficates have applied for a return of bullion up to this
time on not being paid in coins the sums called for
in the certificates, although great complaints are
made at their not being paid. that on the fourteenth
inst, a Notary on the part of the Commercial Bank,
called on the Treasurer of this Branch Mint for
payment of certificates issued by him amounting
to \$ 21,625. ⁹⁴/₁₀₀. which not being paid, the Treasurer
not being in funds, were protested.

The following is
a copy of a letter received by our Treasurer on the 17th
instant, viz:

" New =

New Orleans 15th June 1839.

Dear Sir,

This morning we received two protests for the nonpayment of your certificates dated 24th Jan^y last

One for Gold bullion . . . \$ 6,513. 33.

One for Silver " 47. 26.

\$ 6,560. 59.

Your refusal to pay is injurious to our interest & to our credit, and unless you settle for these certificates at the Commercial Bank in full within three days with the expense of protest, we shall claim \$ 1000. Damages and three per cent per Month interest from date till paid.

Very respectfully

Signed

J. Ganahl & Co "

It is stated in your letter of the 25th ult^o that it is not to be expected that the Branch can execute more than a reasonable Amount of Coinage within a given time. The expectations of the Public, I think, have been reasonable and invariably disappointed. The Director in a letter to me of the 30th October 1837 estimates our coinage in 1838 to be about \$ 300,000. In a letter I had the honor to write you about the 8th of March 1838, after having consulted the

the Coiner on the matter, I stated, that "the house (Lizarde & Co) that made the deposite yesterday with this Branch to coin for them by the first of June next \$ 300,000. which I was happy to inform them they might rely would be done on their depositing the bullion." On the 1st of January 1838. the Coiner reported to me, that "the largest one [of the three Steam Coining Presses which we have] may be gotten ready for temporary use in three or four weeks." Had this been done as was urged by the Director in his letters to me which I shewed to the Coiner, and myself, we should have been under no necessity of calling on your Department— we could have easily paid all of our certificates and avoided embarrassment. As it is, we have lost the confidence of the Public. Many of our certificates have been protested, and they are now refused by all the Banks and Bullion is seeking another destination.

I have the honor to be
your Faithful Servant
(Signed) David Bradford
Supt.

Treasury Department
June 19. 1839.

Sir

The enclosed Bond, received this morning, from the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at N. Orleans is transmitted for your approval, as required by the 3^d Sect. of the Act of 3^d March 1835. To establish branches of the Mint of the U. States.

I remain very Respy
Yr. Obed. S^t
Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treas^y.

P. S. The former bond was only for \$10,000 & in one respect was found to be imperfect & so that a new one was requested and in a larger amount.

L. W.

D. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

W. H. B. Mint New Orleans
June 15th 1839.

Sir,

Your letter of the 5th inst. informing me of the result of the re-assay, 1st of the Standard Silver ingots of this Branch Mint made from the melts from N^o 82 to N^o 103, and, also, 2nd of the Gold ingots, made from the melts N^o 1, and N^o 2, was received by me yesterday, with the Bill of Lading for a "Bale of rags" and a "Box of Copper".

I have shewn the results of the re-assays to the Assayer of this B. Mint and he deeply regrets the discrepancy that exists between them and his, although from Circumstances already explained he has also very had reason to apprehend such results. I have to remark that in January last, being informed by the Assayer that he had assayed some of the half dime pieces struck here, and had found them upwards of two millions above standard, I suggested to the Melter and Refiner that it would be best to make the ingots for small coins as near (898) eight hundred and ninety eight, as possible, being confident that in the process of annealing they would be brought up to standard. The Assayer attributes the difference in the assays at the Mint and his, of the pieces mentioned in your last letter of the 5th inst. to the defective state of his assay Balance and his cupels, and requested me to call your attention to his letter to me on the subject of his balance of the 17th of July of the last year, a Copy of

which I communicated to you on its date. I have several times suggested to the assayer to have his balance adjusted by some of the artists in this city (as Mr. Tyler has not found time to attend to it) but as we have but the one, he has been deterred from apprehension of some accident befalling it, and besides could not spare it, not being certain how long he would be without it when it might be indispensably needed. I would therefore again respectfully suggest that this Branch Mint be furnished with a duplicate Balance for the Assay department. The Assayer informs me that in many instances he has assayed the Standard ingots twice especially the gold ingots, and that the difference is too great to be accounted for otherwise than the state of his balance and cupsels as he took all the care possible in his operations which I have repeatedly witnessed myself. In his letter to me of the 17th July of last year he says "From some Cause probably the roughness of the knife edge or some other unknown to me, the balance is often disposed to one side or the other indicating from a half to two millieans, after the weight has been apparently accurately determined. In this respect it is so capricious, that no matter how many trials I may make, I can never feel perfectly secure as to the result." Under these circumstances the Assayer has often mentioned to me that he would have to stop his operations or proceed as he did hoping that although he incurred the risk of error that yet the general result would be within the legal and even Mint limit. The Assayer has frequently complained to me and indeed I have witnessed the fact, that explosions took place almost every day

in the oven, the silver or gold being thrown out with force in numerous small globules soon after the working commenced. He stated that he thought there was muriate of soda in the Cupsels, and that it was the cause of the explosions. On analysis he clearly proved to me that his conjecture was right. We have however received a supply of cupsels from Paris which has completely obviated the difficulty.

Very Respectfully
Your Humble Servant
David Bradford
Sup^t.

To Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director
Mint
Philad^a

U S B Mint New Orleans
June 14th 1839

Sir

Your very acceptable letter of the 4th inst. was received by me on the 12th inst. Herewith enclosed you will receive my report of the defacement of the old dies.

I am highly gratified that you concur with me in opinion on allowing Mr. Spofford his travelling expenses and particularly obliged to you for paying him so promptly.

The investigation before Mr. Midell U. S. Dist. Atty, who has associated with him Mr. Gordon, is progressing and I shall, I assure you, Sir, as far as depends on me submit the whole matter "fully and frankly" to him.

Very Respectfully
Your faithful servant
David Bradford
Sup't

To Dr R M Patterson
Director
Mint
Philad^a

U. S. Mint New Orleans
June 13th 1839.

Sir,

In conformity with your letter of the 4th inst. which was received yesterday, I have the honor to report that I have attended and witnessed the thorough defacement of the following dies, viz:

Two pairs of dime dies;

Two pairs of half-dime dies;

Two pairs of quarter dollar dies;

Two half-dollar dies, being heads; all for the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and One Cent die, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty six; amounting to three pairs of dies and three dies, being heads; making fifteen dies in all in number.

Mr. Tyler, in a letter to me of this date, says,

"There are unused 2 Tail Dies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar set, which (not having the date) appear to be the same as those sent of the present year and therefore I presumed you do not intend to include them with the dies of last year that are to be destroyed — I have likewise a head die for cents (unintentionally brought out in the press that was tried in the Philadelphia Mint) which may be destroyed at the same time." Accordingly the two unused tail dies were not defaced and the cent die was as above reported.

To
D^r R. M. Patterson
Director, Mint, Philad^a

Your Faithful Servant
David Bradford
Sub^t

Mint of the United States.
June 11th, 1839.

Sir,

Your letter of the 18th ult., enclosing a ^{communication} ~~letter~~ from the Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, and ~~the~~ ^{an} account for extra work done in the building for that Mint, was duly received, and I have given to it all the ~~best~~ but I was not able to answer it for want of the necessary information, and even now my reply must be a very imperfect one.

When soon after I ~~communicated~~ ^{communicated} the ~~Mint~~, the plans for the New Orleans building upon my present office, the plans for the Branch Mint buildings, were submitted to a careful examination, and many defects were found in them which it was absolutely necessary to correct. I ~~perceived~~ ^{observed}, moreover, that the buildings, as planned and contracted for, were sufficiently large to afford dwellings for the Superintendents, and,

at New Orleans, for the Court, and
Mint also. This object I thought
of great importance, and I still
think so. With the principal officers
residing in the ~~old~~ building, the
Mint is more secure, and the ~~build~~
business more conveniently and
therefore more effectually attended
to. I accordingly suggested the
necessary changes, and the plans
were submitted to you. That for the
New Orleans Mint received your appro-
bation on the 28th of December 1835.
The principal change proposed was
in the Eastern Wing, which, at that
time, had not been commenced.
In the original plan, this was to
be fitted up with groined arches,
and with furnaces, all of which
were very expensive. In the alter-
ed plans, these were to be all dis-
pensed with, and the wing to be
fitted up as a ~~common~~ more resi-
dence for the Superintendent. The
plans were exhibited and explained
here to Gen Martin Gordan, the
commissioner for the erection of this

Mint, and we believed our views to
be perfectly understood and approved
by him. They were such as would
evidently have ~~diminished~~ the cost
of the building; I ~~have~~ ^{was} therefore
~~very~~ utterly astonished at finding
a bill of extra charges, for those alter-
ations from the original plan, amount-
ing to more than \$16,000. I have to-
day, for the first time, an explana-
tion of this extraordinary circumstance.
I am informed, by a gentleman from
New Orleans, that the East Wing was
erected according to ~~both~~ the plans.
That is now first fitted up according to
the rejected design, - with groined ar-
ches, with furnaces, &c., and, then,
after Mr. Bradford came to New
Orleans, altered into a dwelling house.
This was a most strange and extraor-
dinary course, and may well account
for ~~the~~ a part, at least, of the
heavy charges now brought against
the New Orleans Mint. ~~ought to~~
What the government ~~should~~ do, un-
der these ~~these~~ circumstances, it is
difficult to suggest; but it ~~seems~~

to me that there is now no crumb left
but submission to the charges made.
This business was entirely entrusted to
Gen. Gordon, and he has approved
the account rendered. If the govern-
ment has any remedy, it can
only be against Gen. Gordon, and
he can only be accused of having
misunderstood his instructions, since
his high character puts any other
explanation out of the question.

It is, I presume, impossible to
pay this bill out of the funds
already appropriated for the new
Mint building; and, in this
case, it will be necessary to apply
to Congress for a new appropriation,
for the express purpose.

P. M. S.

De

To
Gen. Levi Woodbury, }
Sec. of Treasury. }

(Private)

New Orleans June 5th 1839

Dear Sir

On Monday evening we attended the call of the attorney charged with the investigation of the affairs of this Branch of the Mint.

On hearing the documents read, a flood of light burst upon the scene developing all the secret springs and motives for the mysterious conduct of our adversaries, which has long oppressed us and embarrassed our operations.

Permit me to thank you sincerely for the evident marks of friendship, and for the perfectly fair and impartial course evinced in conducting the correspondence in the whole of this ~~unhappy~~ unhappy affair — I cannot fear for the result. When the secretary of the Treasury pursues so honorable and impartial a course.

Most respectfully and truly

Your obedient servant

Rufus Tyler

To/

Dr R. M. Patterson

Director of the U States Mint

P.S. Our time and paper dies are nearly all used, I hope some will come in time to enable me to continue the work. The 1/2 dollar press is nearly ready to start again. R.T.

Wm. M. L.
Nov 5th, 1839.

Dear Sir,
I have just received your letter
of the 25th ult., and join both your
regrets and your gratulations as to the
two presses. I cannot join Gen.
Gordon and yourself as to the propriety
of having confined your coinage so
much to dimes and half-dimes. It
one of the necessary consequences is greatly
to reduce the amount of your coinage,
and thus to give grounds to ~~you~~ ^{the} local
complaints against your Mint. I
have had much correspondence on
the subject of your uncoined balance,
of the delays in ~~deliving~~ ^{paying} paying
deposits, and of the great cost of
your work in proportion to the value
produced. It is vain to speak of
the number of pieces coined, — you
are always met by a statement
of the number of dollars worth coined.
I therefore would advise that ~~the~~
your attention should be turned
without delay, to as large a coinage

as possible of half dollars. I give
this advice, however, on the supposition
that this course will meet the views
of your Superintending Officer.

You are aware that ~~the~~ an
investigation of the difficulties between
the officers of your Club has been
ordered, and is committed to
the District Attorney, Mr. Shidell.
I wish the whole truth to be
laid before him.

Very sincerely and
respectfully yours &c.
R. M. P.

R

To / Rufus Lytle, Esq.
Chief Branch Unit
New Orleans.

A.

N. B. - The above assays differ considerably, as you will observe, from those of Dr. Hest; - our results being, in a mean, 1.14 thousandths below yours, and 1.77 below the legal standard. No. 97 alone is beyond the limit permitted by law, but the uniform practice of this Mint will require the rejection also of Nos. 88 & 89. As No. 97 differs 3 thousandths from Dr. Hest's report, it may be proper to mention that our assaying was made a second time and with the same result as at first.

(Signed) R. M. Patterson

Number.	N. Orleans Assay.	Philadelphia Assay.	Difference	Variation from Standard
82	898.6	898.	-0.6	-2.0
83	898.1	897.	-1.1	-3.
84	900	899.5	-0.5	-0.5
85	899.5	899.5	0.	-0.5
86	900.4	898.5	-1.9	-1.5
87	900.4	899.	-1.4	-1.
88	899.5	899.	-0.5	-1.
89	900.4	897.5	-2.9	-2.5
90	899.9	898.5	-1.4	-1.5
91	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
92	898.6	898.	-0.6	-2.
93	899.5	898	-1.5	-2.
94	898.6	900.	+1.4	0.
95	898.6	898.	-0.6	-2.
96	898.	898.	0.	-2.
97	899.5	896.5	-3.	-3.5
98	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
99	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
100	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
101	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
102	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
103	899.5	898.	-1.5	-2.
		Means	-1.14	-1.77
Philadelphia Assay	1	900.	901	+1.
	2	900.	900.25	+0.25

Silver Ingots.

Philadelphia
Assay

Mint of the U. S.
June 5. 1839.

Sir,

I send you a bill of lading for
Copper rods, shipped for your Br. Mint on the 3d.

Below you have the results of Mr. Eckfeldt's
& Mr. LaBois's assays of the slips received from
you, through the Secretary of the Treasury, on the
3d inst.

Silver No. 82 - 898.	Silver No. 93 - 898.
" 83 897.	" 94 900.
" 84 899.5	" 95 898.
" 85 899.5	" 96 898.
" 86 898.5	" 97 896.5
" 87 899.	" 98 898.
" 88 899.	" 99 898.
" 89 897.5	" 100 898.
" 90 898.5	" 101 898.
" 91 898.	" 102 898.
" 92 898.	" 103 898.

Gold, No. 1 - 901.

" 2 900.25

Very respectfully

R. M. S.

N. B. see paper enclosed. A.

David Bradford, Esq.,
Capt. Br. Mint,
New Orleans.

Wm. A. S.
June ~~May~~ 4th, 1839.

Sir,

The box from the New Orleans
Mint, containing assay-pieces, and
forwarded by you on the 31st ult.,
has come safely to hand.

I have numerous communications,
from the officers of that Mint, on the
subject of the existing difficulties, but
as the matter is submitted to the in-
vestigation of Mr. Slidell, I do not
deem it necessary to trouble you fur-
ther with this matter, at present.

At the request of Mr. Bradford,
I sent a gentleman from this place to
act as Treasurer's Clerk, and have
charge of the Treasurer's vaults, and of
the high-room. I thought myself
fortunate in being able to engage
the services of a Mr. Spafford, a
man of excellent character, and an
expert accountant. He was detained,
for some time, at ~~this~~ ^{the} Mint, ^{here} and
instructed in the whole system of
our operations as connected, not

only with the place he was to fill, but with the Treasurer's defect must generally. Mr. Speppard was at first well received at the Mint, but asserts that the Superintendent soon showed marked jealousy with regard to him, and, finally, he ordered that all the coins should be taken from his vault, and put under the charge of another clerk. This act gave rise to suspicions in the mind of Mr. Speppard, (I am presently his account of the matter,) and he ~~presented~~ ^{then} the Treasurer & appealed to the President. Indeed his conduct, on the occasion, was no doubt offensive to the Superintendent, and being considered by him as an exhibition of "insufferable insubordination," Mr. Speppard was dismissed from his situation.

Mr. Speppard has returned to Philadelphia, and ~~came to~~ I had a personal interview with him yesterday. He does not hesitate to express his conviction that the Superintendent and his clerks are not worthy of trust,

and that the Cash ~~account~~ ^{of the Mint} should be investigated. It must be observed, however, that he has been aggrieved, and he has not certainly presented to me any evidence to confirm his suspicions. As to the Treasurer, he says he is an honest man, but a mere cypher in his office, ^{entirely} unacquainted with the whole business entrusted to him. If this be so, it is a ^{grievous} evil. The Treasurer has not only a great trust committed directly to himself, but he is the chief officer for all the business operations of the Mint. It is absolutely dangerous to ~~have~~ ^{that} such a station ~~entrusted to him~~ ^{where} as he is called upon to fill, a sincere. I shall hope that the capabilities of this officer will be ~~more~~ ^{carefully} inquired into by the District Attorney.

I subjoin a copy of a certificate given to Mr. Speppard, by the Treasurer. It is a singular document to be given to a gentleman dis-

milled, as Mr. Spafford was, from the
Institute's own department.

R. M. P.

W/ Hon. Sec. Woodbury }
Sec. of Treas. }

[Copy Mr. Foster's certificate given
to Mr. Spafford Apr. 18th.]

Miss M. S.
June 4th 1839.

Sir,

I have duly received your letter of the 25th ult., transmitting copies of the correspondence between yourself and the Treasury, on the subject of your mutual accounts.

You are already aware that the whole matter of the difficulties between the officers of your Mint is referred, by under instructions to me from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the District Attorney, Mr. Shidell, before whom I pray that all essential circumstances may be fully and frankly laid. ^{As to this report is} ~~under these circumstances~~ ^{regarding} I deem it unnecessary, if not improper, for me to interfere in the disputes between the officers, unless the case should be a great urgency.

P. M. P.

J. James Marcant, Esq.
Mint Refiner & Collector
at New Orleans.

Mint, U.S.
June 15th, 1838.

Sir,

The assay-pieces sent by you
through the Secretary of the Treasury, have
been duly received, and are now un-
der examination. As soon as a
report on them can be got ready, they
it shall be forwarded to you.

I am sorry that I overlooked
your question as to the old dies. The
course to be taken is to deface them
effectually, either ^{by} ~~with~~ a hammer or by
~~the use of acids~~ ^{the use of acids}. This should be done, by
the Chief Coiner, in your presence, pre-
sence, and a report of the destroyed
dies sent to me, so that a correspond-
ing notice may be inserted in the
register of dies forwarded to the Branch
Mints. When the dies are thoroughly
defaced, the stub may be ~~used~~ em-
ployed, by the Coiner, for any useful
purpose to which it is applicable.

Mr. Spafford has arrived at
Philadelphia, and presented me your
letter of the 17th of April, in which you
state that you are "very desirous that he

should be allowed his travelling expenses
in returning to Philadelphia," and again
"if I think you authorized to make him
the allowance, I will pay him one
hundred dollars out of your fund
Truman's funds in my hands."

As I agree with you, that, under
the peculiar circumstances of Mr.
Spofford's case, his claim for his tra-
velling expenses is a just one, I
have complied with your request, and
paid him \$100 out of your funds
in my hands. This receipt is sent
will be forwarded to you.

As the ~~whole~~ investigation of the
difficulties at your Mint is, under
the instructions of the Secretary of the
Treasury, committed to the District
Attorney, Mr. Sidell, I shall not,
at this time, make any other re-
mark ^{with regard to} ~~on the subject~~ of your com-
munications on this subject, than to
request that the whole matter be laid
fully and frankly before Mr. Sidell.

To
David Bradford Esq } R.M.P.
Superior Court }
New York. }

Branch of the U States Mint
New Orleans June 1st 1839

Dear Sir

Yours of the 18th ult was duly received and I am sorry to find you considered it your duty to act upon the communication in my letter of the 7th ult —

I had no intention of subjecting myself to greater difficulties than those under which I have laboured almost from the commencement, untill the present time. Had I anticipated such a result, I should at least have been particular to secure the necessary propps, which may now be difficult to obtain in support of one assertion. The assertion that the Treasurer had certain opinions may have been imprudent, although I had ~~no~~ ^{and have} not now, a particle of doubt on that point — The truth of the matter is, although I have the highest respect for the personal character of the Treasurer, such is his official position in regard to the Superintendents, that I would not expect him willingly, to corroborate any statement tending to cast censure upon that officer.

I beg to say that I have felt deeply the injustice, (to say nothing of the impropriety of such an organization of the Official departments of a Branch of the U. S. Mint), as a Treasurer who appears to me, emphatically the Treasurer of the Superintendents and a Superintendent who seems to me determined as far as he can to subject all the departments (except that of the assayer) to his own immediate dictation — I confess to

you see, that I had hoped that the same general views
of the Superintendent's duties, would have prevailed ^{here} as in the
Mine at Philad^a — Since writing the above I have
received Mr. Shiel's notification to meet him at Mr. Bradford's
to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, to commence the investigation
ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury — I am happy
that the investigation is to take place, although I am under the
impression that Mr. Shiel is the personal friend of Mr. Brad-
ford, but, as his report is made to you, who are so well acquainted
with my qualifications, all I have to regret is that it is not
possible at this time to show to Mr. Shiel what has
been the true state of things here — Though I
could never reconcile the Superintendent's perseverance
in the management of the Treasurer's department with
just and equitable intentions, especially when taken in
connexion with other circumstances, such as the disappearance
of coins in counting &c. yet I have thought it possible that many
things were intended to entrap me and the Melter &
Refiner, so as to bring about our removal in favour of some
of Mr. Bradford's and Dr. Hart's friends — I now think I
can clearly trace this motive, and that of obtaining as
much information as possible from us, of our operations,
indeed so great has been the annoyance and degradation
that I have long been anxious for an investigation. It is
impossible to convey in a letter, or even to the mind
of any person sent to examine into the affairs the
perpetual delays we have suffered by the ^{unwarrantable} interference

on the part of the Chief Officer in our relations with
the Treasurer, to say nothing of the detriment of the
same in our own immediate departments — I
wrote you on the 28th ult. to inform you of ~~the~~ our
increasing effectiveness, and of the great performance
to the small press, of 66,000 pieces in 11 hours and 2 min
and of the execution, during the month of May, of 600,
000 pieces! — Wught we not to have had a copy of
Mr. B's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury?

Very respectfully and truly

Your Obedient Servant

Rufus Tyler

To /
Dr R M Patterson
Secretary of the U States Mint

U. S. Branch Mint

New Orleans Nov 9. 1839

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Sir,

I have just received a note from the Foreman
of the Melting Refining department, in which,
among other articles to be purchased for the use
of that Department, he mentions the following
which are not to be procured here

2 doz separating bottles
1/2 doz glass funnels
3 Copper Siphons (aported size)

You would much oblige me by sending them
out as soon as practicable -

I am respectfully

Your obed. servant.

J. McKim

Sup't

Minst. Mt. S.
Nov. 9 / 39.

Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 7th, in answer to my in-
quiry respecting the salaries of the officers
who died at the New Orleans Branch Mint,
and I have communicated your reply to
the Treasurer of that Mint.

I received this morning, a letter from
Joseph M. Kennedy, ^{Esq.} acknowledging my
notice of his appointment as Superintendent
of the New Orleans Mint, and signifying his
acceptance of the office, and promising

Gov. Finckley sends by this mail,
his new bond. As this will remove the
difficulty as to the remittance asked by
me on the 22d ult., may I take the
liberty of ^{suggesting} ~~saying~~ that the draft for the
amount may not be on the Mint itself.
Our deposits are now so near to the mini-
mum requisite for advantageous operation
in the Mint, and ^{for securing} the certainty of ~~fast~~ prompt
payments, that I hope nothing but abso-
lute necessity may cause it to be reduced.

Wm. Lewis Woodbury } P.M.P.
Sec. of Treasury. } D

New. Mass. 10th 7th 1839.

Sir

A professional visit to a sick relative on the other side of the Lake delays a reply to your confidential communication of the 24th of September. It will be out of my power to under direct & satisfactory answers to all your queries until the return of Mr. Piddell - which cannot take place before the twentyth of this month.

I am certain that he will be disposed to conduct the duties of the office because he has frequently expressed a will to lose that of an agent. - This I am informed will be equally valuable & may eventually lead to the other.

Of Mr. Piddell's political notions, I have no knowledge. He must speak for

himself. I am inclined to believe that
he voted for the democratic candidate
at the last Congressional election.

If Mr. Gordon's recommendation be
irreparable, the candidate will probably
get it himself in his return. I can
readily perceive other names much more
desirable than & equally influential at
Washington. (Not knowing Mr. G. myself.)

As I have been the cause
of some trouble to you in this affair I
will communicate to you whatever intelligence
is received on the 12th by the arrival of the
S. P. Columbia. The general absence of
our citizens will prevent any further recom-
mendation for several weeks. Trusting
that that & science may re-
ceive in the person of our colleague
the same distinction in part, as

fully accorded to you. I remain
with great anticipation

Yours most truly
James Smith.

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson,
Superintendent of the
United States mint
Philadelphia

From
Dr. James Jones,
Prof. Med. Coll.
New Orleans.

Oct. 7. 1839
Recd " 22. "

PAID
R. M. Patterson.
Superintendent of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia



Branch Mint of the U.S.
New Orleans, Nov 6. 1839

R. M. Patterson Esq.

Sir:

You will receive by this mail my bond, approved
by the acting District Attorney, and also my oath
of office - The delay attending my compli-
-ance with the requisitions of the law in this
respect, has been occasioned, first, by the absence
from the City, of the gentleman above mentioned
and secondly, by his indisposition for some days
after his return - I have the honor to be

Very respectfully y^r. obed^t. Serv^t

J. McKennedy
Sup^t

Mint of the United States,
Nov. 4 1839.

Sir I have duly received your letter
of the 22nd ult. Herewith is sent to you a statement of my
account of money received and paid out, for expenses of your Branch
Mint incurred here during the 3^d quarter of 1839; with
the necessary receipts as vouchers. You will notice
that Voucher No. 49 needs the endorsement of Joseph B.
Hammstad to make it complete; and as he is still at
New Orleans, you can probably obtain it without dif-
ficulty. You will see that the balance
in our hands is, ^{reduced to} \$2488.87, — the
~~last~~ amount mentioned in your letter
of the 22^d ult. ^{was} \$3174.65 having
been the balance at the end of the last
quarter.

Your question, whether the salaries
of Messrs. Marshall and Tyler can be
allowed up to the end of the quarter in
which they died, I am not able to
answer; but I will make the in-
quiry of the Secretary of the Treasury,
and let you know the his decision.
The claim is certainly just. I hope
it may be legal, but doubt it.

Your bond was sent by my express, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 11th of October; so that I presume you have received, by this time, the remittance asked for.

As the law is explicit with regard to the allowance on the rights of coin, you cannot let the light drings ^{until you have many ones to make up the change or req.} pass from the Mint. Whatever may be the inconvenience, the law must be obeyed. I beg also to call your attention to a clause in the 30th Sect. of the Mint Act, which has been neglected, at hitherto, at your Mint. It is that "the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the Mint, giving priority according to priority of deposits only." In the face of this express enactment, payments were ^{promptly} ~~habitually~~ made, of change, while old deposits, of long standing, were unpaid, and some even were ^{allowed to be} protested. I wish, then, that it be understood that no new deposits are to be paid until all the old ones are paid off.

We are preparing a full communication on the subject of the accounts at your Mint, in consequence of great irregularities observed in them as rendered at Washington. This communication I will send to Mr. Kennedy in a short time.

I have not yet heard from any of the new officers, since their appointment.

R. M. P.

By Horac C. Cushman, Esq.
Treasurer of Branch Mint
New Orleans.

~~John A. Smith.~~

Branch Mint of the United States.
New Orleans Nov 4th 1839.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 22^d ult. was received in due time. Together with a list of applicants for situations in this Mint.

I have selected the full complement of workmen and submitted a list of their names to the Superintendent. Who cheerfully approved of my selection. so that none of those in your list will be required at present.

I have spoken to Mr Kennedy (as you requested) in regard to Mr Johnstons application but not until all the hands were engaged, which saved me the necessity of objecting to his engagement as I knew him to be useful and extremely troublesome. Mr Kennedy will write you his decision on the same subject.

I am happy to inform you that I was fully acquainted with the views of my late brother in relation to the improvement in the coining press as suggested in your letter of the 31st July last. and to do his memory justice (which I see he did not claim in his letter to you) I can state that he had discovered the same improvement some months previous, and had determined on adopting it. I commenced operation on the 1st inst. and the above was the first

work put in hands. —

I fully appreciate your kind advice, and shall endeavor ~~to~~ all times, to understand, and act in accordance with the views of the Supt. and to co-operate cheerfully with the other ~~other~~ officers of the institution. Though I sincerely regret that from a knowledge of circumstances which have transpired both before & since my brother's death ^{that} I am compelled to believe, that Dr. Hott will lose no opportunity to prejudice the minds of the new officers.

As I have but little knowledge of working gold, I should be pleased with information from you in relation to it, particularly of the use of basins in drawing strips, also of planing the planchets &c with any other information which you may deem of importance to me or my department.

My brother informed me previous to his death, that he ^{had} coined \$20,000 in gold, without the necessity of adjusting a single planchet with the file. This was the result of an improvement in the mode of punching.

Very Respectfully
To Dr R. M. Patterson } Your Obedient Servant.
Director U. S. Mint }
Philos B. Tyler.
Coiner U. S. Branch Mint

Treasurer's office U. S. Branch Mint
New Orleans 1 Nov 1839

Dear Sir

I wrote to you on the 28th and now have
the pleasure of informing you that ^{the} books of the Unit
have been balanced. The small difference mentioned
was discovered to be an error in the addition, which
has been corrected. As soon as the accounts can
be copied we will forward them to the Secretary
of the Treasury. In the mean time I enclose you
a copy of the balance sheet for your own satisfaction.

Mr Bradford is in town and tomorrow
the necessary warrants will be signed to close
the accounts of the late Corner, and Melted Refiner.

I am, very sincerely
yours most ob
H. C. Hammaek
Treasurer

To
Dr. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint

Rec Jan 23/40

1839	By Amount brought forward		/3109.47/	219 08
May 16	for Alloy	per Assayer's report N° 168	.28	
" 18	do	" " " " 159	.32	
" 23	do	" " " " 161	2.88	
" 25	Separating Gold & Alloy	" " " " 168	21.87	
" 25	do " & do	" " " " 169	10.06	
" 25	Alloy	" " " " 175	.99	
" 25	do	" " " " 180	.83	
June 3	Separating Gold & Alloy	" " " " 184	9.27	
" 3	Alloy	" " " " 186	2.02	
" 17	Separating Gold & Alloy	" " " " 209	8.35	
" 19	do " & do	" " " " 214	6.73	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 215	9.87	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 216	2.96	
July 28	Alloy	" " " " 225	.46	
July 17	do	" " " " "	1.19	
" 26	Separating & Alloy	" " " " "	1.13	
" 29	Separating Gold & Alloy	" " " " "	82.21	
" 30	do " & do	" " " " "	19.95	
" 30	do " & do	" " " " "	126.54	
August 3	do " & do	" " " " "	3.79	
" 5	do " & do	" " " " 280	572.15	
" 6	do " & do	" " " " 281	94.78	
" "	do " & do	" " " " "	42.58	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 282	306.14	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 283	6.21	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 284	12.27	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 286	12.56	
" "	do " & do	" " " " 294	4.51	
" 7	do " & do	" " " " 285	99.84	
" 8	do " & do	" " " " "	3.47	
" 16	Alloy	" " " " 299	9.41	4585 09
July 31	Receipt of Wastage allowed to the Coiner at the Settlement of 31 st January last, above the actual loss from the commencement to the 30 th June 1839, as per his a/c 188.79 of Standard Silver			219 69
August 31	Difference resulting in the following accounts between the additions of Dolls. & Cents, and the result of the aggregate weight of Bullion on hand reduced to the same currency, viz:			
	Coiner his account of Silver, difference		5 94	
	Melter & Refiner his a/c of Gold "		9 73	15 67
		Dollars	5039 53	
1839				
Oct. 31	By Amount transferred from old Books being balance of this a/c		4077 41	
" "	" this amount being receipt in Gold Bullion received from the Curator of the Estate of the late Melter & Refiner, over and above the balance standing to his debit in a/c & charged to him to balance a/c		502 99	
		Dollars	4580 40	

C. C.

Branch Mint of the United States, New Orleans
Treasurer's Office 31st October 1839.

McCommack
Treasr.

1839	To Amount brought forward	962 12
Sept. 30	Amount transferred to the new Books, being balance of this account	4077 41

1839		Dollars	5039 53
Oct. 31	To Allowance made to the Coiner & passed to his Credit in pursuance of a warrant of the Sup ^t N ^o 3 for wastage on 4034. ⁹³³ / ₁₀₀ of Gold bullion delivered to him in Ingots from 1 st Jan'y to 31 st August 1839 inclusive, 2. 604 oz Standard Gold		48 45
"	" Allowance made to the Coiner & passed to his Credit, in pursuance of a warrant of the Sup ^t N ^o 2 for wastage on 341.291. ³⁶ / ₁₀₀ of Silver Bullion delivered to him in Ingots from 1 st Jan'y to 31 st August 1839 inclusive, 165. 18 of Standard Silver		192 19
"	" Allowance made to the Melter & Refiner & passed to his Credit, in pursuance of a warrant of the Sup ^t N ^o 2 for wastage on 306.212. of Standard Silver delivered to him from 1 st Jan'y to 31 st August 1839 inclusive, & Sweeps & Alloy in Gold, 513.75 oz Standard Silver		597 82
"	" Balance per new Books, this a/c remaining open from date		3741 94
		Dollars	4580 40

Dr

Profit

and

Love

Op

1839		Dollars	Cts	1838		Dollars	Cts
January 31	To allowance made to the Miner & passed to his Credit, in pursuance of a warrant of the Sup. ^l Ct. 1. for wastage on 165. 187. 90. of Silver Bullion delivered to him in Ingots from 1 st May 1838. to 31 st January 1839 inclusive, 330. 37 g. Stand. Silver	354	43	March 31	for alloy	15	70
	allowance made to the Meltor & Refiner and passed to his Credit in pursuance of a warrant of the Sup. ^l Ct. 1. for wastage on 201. 947. 06 of Silver Bullion delivered to him from the 1 st May 1838 to 31 st January 1839 inclusive, 403. 89 of Stand. Silver	469	98	April 30	do	2	29
August 31	this amount overpaid for a Silver deposit made on 8 May 1839 by Lellamarielle, the Certificate having been issued for \$100. 89 instead of \$99. 73 difference	1	16	May 26	do	18	24
	this amount overpaid for a Silver deposit made on 22 June 1839 by E. H. Jones the Certificate having been issued for \$100. 72 instead of \$99. 25 difference	1	50	June 30	do	11	09
	difference resulting in the following accounts between the additions of dolls & cents, and the result of the aggregate weight of Bullion on hand, reduced to the same currency, viz:			July 30	do	10	70
	Sold Bullion purchased for Coinage difference	9	73	August 28	Separating Silver	47	12
	Silver Bullion	10	08		do	23	55
	Meltor & Refiner has use of Silver	1	05		do	31	35
	this sum to balance the account of Silver Bullion purchased for Coinage being difference between the amount of Silver Bullion called for on the Books, and that delivered to H. C. Cammack Treasurer, viz: 56488. 77 of Silver Bull ⁿ balance per Books and 56416. 42 of amount delivered to said Treasurer, making a difference of 72. 35 of or	84	19	March 6	do	34	60
				April 23	do		16
				May 30	Separating & alloy		20
				June 10	do	12	27
				July 17	do	11	66
				August 19	do		86
				September 26	Separating & alloy	12	79
				October 24	do	77	53
				November 17	do	81	48
				December 19	do	83	68
				January 17	do	84	80
				February 19	do	85	15
				March 26	do	86	42
				April 24	do	87	77
				May 30	do		18
				June 10	do		4
				July 17	do		35
				August 19	do		32
				September 26	do		2
				October 24	do		91
				November 17	do		1
				December 19	do		8
				January 17	do		33
				February 19	do		64
				March 26	do		35
				April 24	do		2
				May 30	do		68
				June 10	do		47
				July 17	Separating Gold & Alloy	1	872
				August 19	do	2	35
				September 26	do	3	64
				October 24	do	4	31
				November 17	do	5	09
				December 19	do	7	17
				January 17	do	9	38
				February 19	do	10	20
				March 26	do	11	50
				April 24	do	12	10
				May 30	do	13	87
				June 10	do	14	10
				July 17	do	15	29
				August 19	do	16	29
				September 26	do	17	66
				October 24	do	23	53
				November 17	do	24	81
				December 19	do	26	09
				January 17	do	37	68
				February 19	do	40	20
				March 26	do	45	66
				April 24	do	47	91
				May 30	do	49	49

To/ J. R. W.

July 31st 1839.

OCTOBER 31st 1839



Notes on the Melted & Refined Account of Silver.

I. The first credit is "By Silver Bullion"

This consists of

1st. Actual return of Silver Bullion by the Melted & Refined, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1839, as stated in the Account rendered by the Treasurer to the Department, Dec. 31 st, 1839,

2d. The cost of smelting 30 cwt. of Sweep left by the late Melted & Refined. This Sweep was charged to the present M. & R. at its gross value: it should have been charged at its net value. It is proposed therefore to relieve him from the cost of smelting. From the "Summary" sent by the Auditor this would seem to have been done by taking the amount from Ordinary Expense A/c. Now if this Account ^{is} paid with it, it must go into the M. & R.'s hands, & must be presented by him to the Treasurer in the shape of Silver Bullion. It would then be properly included in the above credit —

3. The "Silver Coinage" stated in the "Summary" rec'd. from the Auditor to have been received from the M. & R. to balance his A/c. This also must be in the shape of Bullion, as it is to balance a Bullion A/c

Making, as above,

II. The second credit in the ~~same~~ account (in red ink) is intended as a substitute for the same amount included in the first credit, as stated above, (I. 2d) and is made upon the assumption that the wastage of the late M. & R. will bear this increase, & still be within legal limits. — From the Profit & Loss Account

Ounces, dec	Dollars, cts
179,795 40	209,216 46

179,544 01	208,889 02
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193 36	225 00
--------	--------

88 03	102 44
-------	--------

179,795 40	209,216 46
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Notes continued.

of New Orleans Br. Mint, Oct. 31, 1839, it appears that the late M. & R., Mr. Maxwell's Silver Account was audited by "Allowances" in pursuance of a Warrant of the Superintendent No. 2, for Wastage on 306,212 oz. Silver Bullion delivered him from Jan 1. to Aug. 31, 1839, inclusive, and Sweep and alloy in gold,

Now the Sweep left by Mr. Maxwell was 3000 lbs. 7 milligrams fine, =

And if the above allowance of 513.75 oz. was not all wastage, but was partly for "Sweep & alloy in gold", then, as ^{the} ~~wastage~~ Sweep was 306.25 oz., ~~wastage~~ the remainder must be "Wastage & alloy in gold", and is only

Full wastage on 306,212 oz. is
So that Mr. Maxwell's wastage will bear an increase of

Now if the late M. & R., Mr. Maxwell's Account had been credited, ^{as it should have been} with the net instead of the gross value of his Sweep, the difference (193.36 oz.) would have been added, ^{necessarily} to his wastage. In the entry in red ink it is proposed to relieve the present M. & R. Dr. Riddell, by doing what should have been done Oct. 31, '39, viz: increasing Mr. Maxwell's wastage, & thus prevent the necessity of calling upon the Ordinary Expense Account. — It is presumed that the Accounts of Oct. 31, 1839, on file at the Department, will show whether the above view of Mr. Maxwell's wastage is correct.

Ounces, dec	Dollars, cts
513 75	597 82
306 25	356 37
207 50	241 46
612 42	712 63
1404 92	1711 17

P. M. Patterson Esq.

Sir,

Allow me to make my acknowledgments to you for the satisfaction you express, at my leaving, re: from the President, the office of Superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint in this City, and to state, that my exertions shall be wanting, on my part, to realize your expectations in relation to the fulfillment of my duties.

I have, in accordance with your request, shown your last letter to Mr. Tyler as well as the bond which it enclosed. Dr. Riddell / who has been absent I believe during the whole summer / is expected to return in the course of this week. I will, on his arrival, make the same communication to him.

My own bond, together with the certificate of the Acting District Attorney, and my oath of office, I will transmit to you in a day or two.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant

J. McKim

N. Orleans Oct 29th 1839.

Treasurers Office U. S. Branch Mint
New Orleans 28 October 1839

Dear Sir

Enclosed is copy of a letter which I addressed
to Mr. Bradford on the 25th since that date we have been
informed of the new appointments made in the Mint.

You will observe that we are without money
or nearly so, and perhaps it would be well for us to receive
a part of what you have in Land belonging to this Branch,
of this however, you can judge better than I can, as you
will know what has to be paid in Philadelphia for articles
to be purchased and sent here.

The late Treasurers Books have at last
been brought up by Mr. Wickes, Mr. Lasure not having
been here for some time, and the Coinage account appears
deficient \$2149.79 and there is 72.³⁵/₁₀₀ of short in the
Silver Bullion account. The Books do not balance by a
small difference, an examination will have to be made
of them, and if we do not find the error, we will open a
new set. One or two trifling errors, between amount
of Certificates issued, and the net value of deposits, have
been corrected. There is one, however, about which I am

Dear
Robert Patterson

Philadelphia October 24th 1839.

Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, Philad.

Sir,

I beg leave to recommend also Thomas Poole of this City for a
Situation in the U. S. Mint at New Orleans believing him to be an
honest able and industrious citizen and of great moral reputa-
-tion -

Respectfully,
James Page

Albion M. S.

Philadelphia, Oct 21/39.

Sir,

Your letter dated the 7th inst. was not received until this morning. In reply to it I have to state, that all the persons recommending you to the office of Master & Refiner of the New Orleans Mint were pleased before the President, and, so far as I know and believed, none that in any manner impeached your character. You will have learned, before the receipt of this letter, that the vacant place has been filled by the appointment of Professor Riddell, of the Medical College of New Orleans; but it would be unjust to infer that this selection throws any imputation upon the personal or scientific claims of any other candidate.

R. M. P.

D

To/

Mr. E. P. Trastour,
New Orleans.

Miss M. S.
Oct. 19th, 1839.

Sir,

I send herewith a form of the bond
to be given by yourself and the other
newly appointed officers ^{of the New Orleans district}. ~~Will you do me~~
~~the favor~~ The amount of ^{the} bond will be the
same for all; and I deem it suffi-
cient for the officers in question, although
the sum against of the Treasurer was
\$20,000. As ~~to~~ ^{as to} ~~the Superintendent~~
yourself, ~~the~~ bond would seem to be
unnecessary, ~~as is the case with every~~
~~but~~ in as much as you have no pecu-
niary trust reposed in you: the law, how-
ever, requires that you give one.

I will pray you to do me the favor
to send Dr. Riddell and Mr. Tyler, and
give them the use of your form for
their bonds.

You will please to have the suffi-
ciency of the oaths certified by the
^{U.S.} District Attorney, or the gentleman
acting in his place.

Another ~~duty~~ ^{to be} ~~made~~ ^{made} required
of you all by the law is to take ^{or} an
oath of office or affirmation before some
judge of the United States, or judge of the

superior count or any count of merit ^{for}
"faithfully and diligently to perform the
duties" of your office.

All these papers are to be forwarded
to me.

I am prevented from writing to-day
to Dr. Riddell and Mr. Tyler, as I had
intended; but if you will see them,
and communicate to them the contents
of this letter, my object in wishing to
write to them will be attained.

I send you, by this mail, a copy of the
Hunt Laws.

P. M. P.

I

To
Joseph M. Kennedy, Esq.
New Orleans.

Mont M.S.
Oct. 18, 1839.

Sir,

A letter just received from the Secretary
of the Treasury, ^{by the Register,} announces to me your appoint-
ment ^{as} Superintendent of the Branch Mint
at New Orleans, in the place of David O
Bradford Esq., and states that the your
Commission will be made out and trans-
mitted to you as soon as practicable.
I assure you that this ~~an~~ appointment gives
me great satisfaction much gratification, as I
am satisfied, from the character which I
have heard of you, from many sources, that
you will fill the station with fidelity and
dignity.

Your new associates will be Dr. John
L. Riddell, of Nutter & Rappin, and Mr.
Philo B. Taylor as Cashier. Dr. Hunt
will retain his place as Assayer.

It is now night, I will write to you
again tomorrow, and give you instructions
as to your bond &c.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To Joseph M. Kennedy, Esq.
New Orleans.

Miss M. J.
Oct. 18 /39.

Sir,

A letter just received from the Secretary of the Treasury, announces to me your appointment, ^{by the President} as ^{Inspector} of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Now (as it is late at night) only time now to give you this information, and to express my gratification at the appointment. ^{but I am} satisfied that it will ^{confer} the benefit and credit of the Mint.

I will write to you again tomorrow, and give some necessary instructions as to the course to be pursued by you in the pursuit of your acceptance, which I hope may not be withheld.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Your associates will be Ins. Mr. Henry
Exp., as Superintendent, Dr. M. P. Hurt as Assayer,
and Philip B. Taylor Exp., as Coiner.

To
Dr. John L. Riddell.
New Orleans.